PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

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LOCAL NOTICES.

Joseph Horne & Co.,

Nos. 17 and 79 Market street, are now prepared to offer, either at wholesale or retail, stock at prices which cannot fail to suit purchasers, one of the largest and most desirable assortments of straw and millinery goods, notions, etc., ever offered in this city. The firm occupy an exclusive store, covering two lots, and crowded from cellar to attic with an immense stock of goods. Purchasers cannot fail in obtaining the goods they require, at the lowest cash prices at this establishment. Call and examine.

Leaf Tobacco.

Havana, Yara, Connecticut, New York State, at New York prices, branch of Julian Allen, 172 Water street, New York. Daniel F. Dinan, 75 Water street, Pittsburgh.

Holiday Gifts

For gentlemen, at L. N. Hall's Wholesale and Retail Segar, Tobacco and Snuff Store, No. 184 Wood street, at the intersection of Liberty street. Call and examine our stock. Best in the city. tf

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There were seventeen deaths in Memphis last week, one from yellow fever.

Richard Bradley, aged eighty-one, a jeweler in Hartford, was murdered on the evening of the 30th inst., by an English thief named John Brooks and a colored man named Alexander Henry, who also robbed the store. Both were arrested.

Ely Hall, in Elmira, New York, was destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss $40,000; fully insured.

The New York Canal Commissioners have set December 10th for the closing of the canals. It is probable the weather will do it before that time.

Rev. E. W. Dunbar was on Friday found guilty of polygamy at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

A street railway company has been formed in Minneapolis. The track is to be laid as soon as practicable.

In Wright county, Minn., on the 15th inst., Charles F. Stone was assaulted by one Dartmouth and son, and so badly injured that he has since died. The murderers were arrested.

By an arrival from Porto Rico we have an official account of the late hurricane, from the American Vice Consul at Ponce. He says the prospect for the sugar crop prior to the tornado were very promising, and the planters were delighted with the prospects of a splendid harvest; notwithstanding that it has suffered severely from a devastating storm, the crop will not be very short unless we have very dry weather henceforward. The coffee crop suffered most, as it was ready for gathering when the storm set in. It will fall short from one-half to two-thirds.

The amount of fractional currency printed for the week was $455,000; shipped, $300,775; United States notes shipped, $126,000; National bank notes issued, $180,300; fractional currency destroyed, $94,000. The receipts from customs for the week ending the 23d inst. were $211,400.

A daily line of steamers will run to Minneapolis next season, thus transferring the head of steam navigation from St. Paul to St. Anthony's Falls.

Navigation on the Upper Mississippi has closed.

The United States Circuit Court at Richmond will adjourn to-day until the adjournment of the Reconstruction Convention, which meets to-morrow. A caucus will be held to-night by the Republican members.

The following witnesses were examined on the Davis indictment: Gen. Lee, Secretary Seddon; Gen. Wickham, Hon. John Letcher, Geo. Mumford, John B. Baldwin, ex-Speaker of the Confederate Congress, and Gen. T. S. Haymond.

The Commissioners of West Virginia have signed an agreement relative to the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad.

An imposing impeachment meeting will be held in Boston this week. The first men of the State are engaged in the movement. The demonstration will be one rarely equalled in that city.

Jeff. Davis is in Baltimore, where he intends spending a few days.

The conversions of 7-30 notes in New York, have been very heavy during the week, and will probably aggregate about $20,000,000.

A Boston dispatch says: The over-issue of some thirteen thousand shares of Allouez mining s ock, alleged to have been done by the former officers of the Company, threatens to lead to legal proceedings. It is said some of the old officers have been arrested.

A block of wooden buildings on the south side of King street, between Sixth and Market streets, in Chatham, Canada, were destroyed by fire Friday night. Several houses in Market Square were also destroyed. Loss $25,000.

The Kirkwood Hotel, at Kirkwood, fifteen miles west of St. Louis, was burned Saturday night, and nearly all the furniture destroyed. The building was owned by Samuel Turner, of St. Louis, and was insured for $18,000. The furniture belonged to Roberts & Orange, and was insured for $6,000. The actual loss by the fire is not ascertained.

BY MAILS.

Information has been received at the State Department that the ram Stonewall has reached Montevideo, and that she has proved a failure as a sailing vessel.

A gentleman who has just returned from Montana with $60,000 in gold, obtained by mining, advises all to stay from that territory, as to balance his good luck there are 10,000 men in Montana who would be glad to get home with empty pockets.

A New York paper records that on Monday a sheep killing match for $200 a side came off at Communipaw, two young butcheres killing and dressing one hundred and twenty-five sheep in four hours and thirty-three minutes, beating their opponents by "two sheep."

Even the railway cars in Prussia are constructed with a view to possible utility in some future war. They are so arranged that by a very trifling alteration they can be converted into moving hospitals for the wounded. In view of the frequency of accidents by which persons are maimed or killed, why should not such cars be put on all our roads?

A politico-religious daily, to advocate Ritualism, is to be started in New York season as the necessary funds can be raised. Half a dozen reverend doctors are named as its editors.

From and after January 1, 1868, when present contracts will expire, the Boston and Lowell and Nashua and Lowell Railroads will decline any renewal of express contracts, and thereafter conduct in their own interests nearly all express business between points on their roads, thus adding a parcels department to the existing passenger and freight departments.

FROM WHEELING, WEST VA.

The Ohio Suspension Bridge All Right---Error Corrected.

WHEELING, W. V., November 27, 1867.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not generally known among our citizens that the "splendid Suspension Bridge in this place is unsafe," or is the "cause of considerable apprehension." On the contrary, it is deemed as substantial a structure of the kind, as is to be found in the country. It is probable your correspondent "E," in yesterday's issue of your paper, based the "ridiculous rumor" on the fact that there is a little "one horse" Suspension Bridge at the foot of Market street, which is about to fall down. This bridge is *right smack* depressed in the centre, and is bound to fall before long, if the City Fathers don't cause it to be taken down. D.

Queries from a Country Merchant.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

I would like some one of the manufacturers of salt, soap and wrapping paper, to tell us what number of pounds make a barrel of salt, how many ounces make one pound of soap, and how many sheets make a quire of wrapping paper? I can tell them what amount I have found in each. Some barrels of salt, barrel and salt together, weigh 240, 250, 260, 280, and the highest 296. A box of soap marked seventy-two pounds, containing seventy-two bars, by our scales weighs from 55 to 60 pounds, and wrapping paper contains fifteen sheets per quire. I ask for information, because a person expects to get 250 pounds of salt for less than he pays for 296 pounds. I could ask several more questions of a similar character, but will wait till the above are answered. D.

Dickens in New York.

NEW YORK, November 30.—The *Times* of this morning says: The great eagerness yesterday to get tickets for the Dickens readings, shows that New York is not a whit behind Boston in the desire to hear the great novelist. Though the announcement of the sale was only made yesterday morning, the tickets for the entire course were disposed of as rapidly as the waiting crowd could advance to obtain them. Were Mr. Dickens to spend the entire season in giving courses of readings in this city, the hall would be filled every time he made his appearance.

A later dispatch says sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars worth of tickets to Dickens's readings have been sold.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 2, 1867. NO. [illegible]

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

The President's Message.

He Adheres to His Reconstruction Policy.

His Views on the National Finances.

Secretary McCulloch's Annual Report.

He Holds to His Policy of Contraction.

And Declares Expansion Will Prove Disastrous to the Country.

Why He Does Not Sell More Gold.

The Public Debt Increased in November.

The People Instructing Their Representatives on Impeachment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1867.

The Message.

The President called the Cabinet in special session to-day, all the members being present. Yesterday, in a full Cabinet, the President's message was discussed and a number of changes were made. To-day the message was again read from corrected proof slips. It is understood that the President adheres in the main to his own plan of reconstruction as heretofore developed, and details the progress of restoration as developed so far in the South under the military bills. He announces that there have been no new regulations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and devotes considerable space to the national finances and favors substantially the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury regarding the volume of the currency.

The Treasury Report.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury was this afternoon mailed to Collectors of Revenue and Assistant Treasurers, to be delivered to the President simultaneously with its presentation to Congress. It is learned positively that the Secretary holds to his well known policy of contraction of the currency, and thinks that the law giving him the discretion to contract forty-eight millions a year ought not to be repealed. He takes, on the other hand, strong ground against expansion and declares that if that policy be inaugurated by Congress, it will prove disastrous to the country and ultimately lead to repudiation. He interprets the law in reference to the government bonds as pledging the country to their payment, principal and interest, in coin. He believes that if their redemption in currency shall be adopted, the effect would be disastrous. He has sufficient gold in the Treasury to pay all demands on the Government and to keep the market in check, but gives his reasons for not selling more gold, and states that if he should do so it would all be bought up by speculators who could then control the market.

The Case of Senator Thomas.

The Senate Judiciary Committee met this morning, to examine into the case of Senator Thomas, of Maryland. It will be remembered that when he appeared last March to take his seat, it was alleged that he had in various ways given aid and comfort to the rebels during the war, and his credentials were accordingly referred for examination. John J. Cisco and other prominent gentlemen are here as witnesses.

The Public Debt.

The public debt statement for November will not be out before the middle of next week. The payment of interest at the beginning of the month were very large, and the drafts from various sources have been heavy. The statement will, therefore, show a considerable increase in the Government indebtedness. The Secretary has not fully decided what to do about contraction, but he knows no reason for departing from his usual course, and it is almost certain that he will withdraw four millions of currency.

Disfranchised Virginians.

Hon. J. M. Botts was at the Capitol to-day, urging Representatives to remove the disabilities from several classes of Virginians now excluded from the polls. He promises to establish a new Conservative party of whites and blacks if this is done.

Jefferson Davis.

Though *incog.*, Jefferson Davis, whose trial at Richmond has been postponed till March 22d, arrived here this morning, by the Virginia Creek Bend Railroad, from Richmond and proceeded North by the seven forty-five train. He is travelling quietly, and was recognised by but few on the route. He will go direct to Montreal.

Will Decline.

It is generally believed Mr. Greeley will not accept the position of Minister to Austria, for which he was confirmed by the Senate yesterday, and that the President will tender it to ex-Senator Foster, of Connecticut.

Cincinnati a Port of Entry.

Representative Eggleston will introduce a bill next week in the House, declaring Cincinnati a port of entry and delivery.

In Bad Health.

Representative Shellabarger's health is so bad that he leaves for home on Tuesday, to be gone perhaps all winter.

Federal Impeachment.

Letters are being received every day by Congressmen from prominent Republicans all over the country, urging an immediate defeat of the impeachment project.

The National Banking System.

A canvass of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, shows only two members of it opposed to the National banking system.

Lieut. General Sherman.

Lieut. General Sherman will arrive here on Thursday. He comes to meet the Indian Peace Commission, which assembles in this city on the 10th.

The Mexican Mission.

The President has signified his intention to nominate E. L. Plumb, as Minister to Mexico, and W. Hollister, of Connecticut, Consul to Havana.

Carl Schurz

Is in the city on his way to Europe. He is strongly opposed to impeachment.

WASHINGTON, November 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message (now in type) was again the subject of Cabinet consideration today. All the members were present, including General Grant. The message is moderate and conciliatory in tone, but it argues that the Congressional plan of reconstruction is a failure, and that the country pronounced against it at the fall elections. Economy, retrenchment and uniform taxation are recommended as the means to effect the restoration of specie payments.

Washington Topics and Gossip.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

The financial situation grows clearer. The discussion whether the payment of the bonds shall be in gold or greenbacks has ceased to be practical, and men are devoting themselves to the great desiderata of stopping the contraction of the currency, reducing taxes and cutting down expenditures. Everybody repudiates repudiation. Nobody doubts the two great facts that we are getting richer every day, and that in as many more years as the rebellion lasted we shall laugh at our present fears. One of the immediate necessities is more greenbacks. This is the cry from the whole West and South; and not the least curious sign is to see the hard-money Democrats of these quarters lead in it. The discussion will be animated, but the indications are that the result will be satisfactory.

SENATOR WILSON'S VIEWS ON FINANCIAL QUESTIONS.

Senator Wilson is of opinion that Congress will consolidate the bonded debt, provide that it shall be taxed, and take from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to retire any more of the currency. He believes that when the impeachment bore, against which all the New England members except Butler and Boutwell will vote, is got rid of, Congress will address itself to these questions, and inside of a hundred days give the country a revised and improved code of internal revenue, reduced taxation, and in order to meet the monetary needs of a portion of the States where but few National Banks are in existence, the circulation of some of the Northeastern banks will be curtailed, and, without increasing the aggregate amount of the National Bank circulation, diffuse the currency throughout the whole country.

IMPEACHMENT.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE.

The Pardon of West Virginia Deserters.

Further Testimony of Ex-Detective Baker.

The President's Letter to Jeff. Davis.

Congressman Ashley's Efforts in Behalf of Sanford Conover.

Ashley's Theory and Stand-Point About Presidential Assassinations.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1867.

Some sixty printed pages of supplemental evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee during November on the impeachment investigation were not made public when the report was presented last week to the House, but will be ready for delivery to-morrow. They included the testimony of eight witnesses, among whom is Representative Ashley, of Ohio.

Colonel Moore's Evidence.

Colonel Moore, one of the President's private secretaries, testified on November 15th, relative to the pardon of several hundred soldiers who deserted in Western Virginia, which was investigated by the committee in May last. He states that he does not recollect writing a letter dated October 23d, 1866, by direction of the President, and addressed to E. W. Andrews, Democratic candidate for Congress in West Virginia, stating that the list of deserters said to be inclosed to the President by Mr. Andrews had been sent to the Secretary of War with an order that they be pardoned, nor does he remember such a letter was ever received. He further testifies that the President stated that he did not remember such a letter, and that diligent search failed to find the original.

The Letter.

Morris Alberger testifies to having been sent to Marietta, Ohio, to get a copy of the letter referred to, and that he obtained one and compared it with the original, which he believes to be in Col. Moore's handwriting, and which is as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, October 23, 1866.

SIR: The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th inst., and to inform you that the lists transmitted therewith have been referred to the Secretary of War, with the indorsement: "All pains and penalties attaching to those men on account of charges of desertion are remitted and his clerks will be removed from the rolls." I am, very respectfully, yours,

WM. G. MOORE.

Signed

It is post marked Washington, October 25, and franked thus: "From the President of the U. S., Robert J Johnson, Private Secretary." On the 9th of November Col. Moore, it appears from additional evidence, was informed by letter from Ohio that his alleged original letter, copied above, was there, and that it could be had for the same amount of money offered for it by the Impeachment Committee. The Ohio letter Col. Moore sent to the Committee. The evidence, which follows at some length, is equally strong for and against the existence of such a letter. The point sought to be established by it is that the President pardoned some five hundred deserters, so that they could vote for one of the Democratic candidates for Congress in West Virginia.

Government Advertising.

The proprietors of the Washington *Republican*, *Union*, and *Intelligencer* testify that the President never ordered the payment of bills made by them for publishing Government advertisements, whether such had been published with or without authority of law.

Detective Baker again on the Stand.

Ex-Detective Baker testifies on November 23d that he never had any interviews with Sanford Conover, and details at length his futile efforts to summon Mrs. Harris to appear before the Committee. This woman Rilee represented in previous evidence had the letters purporting to be written by Andrew Johnson to Jeff. Davis in 1864, showing sympathy with the rebellion. He further testified that Congressman Ashley, of Ohio, promised him money to get these letters, and that he (Baker) received one thousand dollars from the Postmaster at Lansing, Mich., for that purpose, but that Mrs. Harris refused to deliver the letters for less than twenty-five thousand dollars cash down. Baker adds that Ashley promised him money several times, but that he never got any from him.

Congressman Ashley's Testimony.

On November 23d Congressman Ashley was examined as the last witness in the impeachment investigation. He testified that he had presented to the committee all the evidence he could command to sustain the charges made against the President; that he had written a letter dated July 22d, 1867, suggesting a pardon for Dunham *alias* Conover, then and now in prison for perjury before this committee; that Messrs. Bradford, of New York, and Rogers, of New Jersey, Democratic Congressmen, also favored Conover's pardon; that he (Ashley) had four or five interviews with Conover while the latter was in jail; that Conover promised to give information which would lead to obtaining two or three letters purporting to have been written by Andrew Johnson to Jefferson Davis; that he corresponded with Conover on this subject; that the latter stated that he knew of a letter written by the President which would implicate Mr. Johnson in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, but he (Ashley) looked upon the statement as too vague, and that it was never worked up.

Question—Have you ever stated to members of Congress that you had evidence implicating the President in Mr. Lincoln's assassination? Answer—No, not evidence in my possession. I may have stated that I had statements made in writing and otherwise by this man, and that which induced me to believe it. I may have said that.

Question—Have you ever brought the evidence on which you believe it before the committee? Answer—No, sir; I have spoken to members of the committee about it. I have had no evidence which I regarded as valid. It was an isolated statement, here and there, and not sufficiently strong to warrant me in presenting it.

Question—Then you say you had no evidence against Mr. Johnson which you considered valid? Answer—Yes; I had no evidence which I regarded as sufficient before a jury to convict a criminal.

Question by Mr. Eldridge—I repeat the question whether you have not told members of the House of Representatives that you had evidence in your possession which satisfied you that Mr. Johnson had taken part or was implicated in the assassination of Mr. Lincoln? Answer—I have said that I believed from all I was able to gather from this investigation that Mr. Johnson had a guilty knowledge of the assassination.

Question—You have said that before. I repeat the question as I put it before, and I want an answer to it specifically. Ashley—Have I not answered it?

Mr. Eldridge—No, sir, I think not. I repeat the question. Ashley—I had not that kind of evidence which would satisfy the great mass of men, especially those who do not concur with me in my theory about it. I have always believed that Presidents Harrison, Taylor and Buchanan were poisoned, and for the express purpose of putting Vice Presidents in the Presidential office. In the first two instances it was successful. It was attempted with Mr. Buchanan and failed. It succeeded with Taylor and Harrison. Then Mr. Lincoln was assassinated, and from my standpoint, I could come to a conclusion, which impartial men holding different views could not come. It would not amount to legal evidence.

Mr. Ashley then proceeded to testify that he never submitted any evidence nor had he made any charge that Mr. Johnson was implicated in the assassination plot. He adds in concluding his evidence that he paid Sanford Conover's wife some money for professional services in obtaining witnesses.

With the above all of the evidence has now been made public, taken by the Judiciary Committee in the impeachment investigation.

XLth CONGRESS.

No Business in Either House.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 30, 1867.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The order last Wednesday being that no business should be done to-day, there was a slim attendance, not more than fifty or sixty persons being present.

A. H. Bailey appeared and took the oath.

Mr. MAYNARD moved a recess till 10:30 A. M. Monday. Agreed to, and adjourned.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE EXPLOSION AT LIVERPOOL.

Tax to Pay for Abyssinian War.

Thaddeus Stevens Denounced in Berlin.

Vesuvius in a Grand State of Eruption.

Italy Has Not Yet Acceded to the Conference.

An Explanation Asked of France.

Another Fenian Excitement in England.

An Outbreak Feared at Manchester.

Speech of Moustier in French Senate.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Allies Gain Another Victory.

Fenian Demonstrations in Manchester and Cork.

The Explosion at Liverpool.

LONDON, November 30.—Additional particulars of the explosion of the steamer Bouboulina at Liverpool, yesterday, say that the Bouboulina was a Grecian steamer recently turned over to the Government, and built in this country during the latter year of the war in the United States, for Frazer, Trenholm & Co. Her original name was Colonel Lamb. The explosion occurred about 6 A. M., when the Bouboulina was getting up steam preparatory to leaving. One hundred and thirty-seven persons were on board at the time, and it is thought at least forty were killed. The Bouboulina had a large quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the Grecian Government.

Mail Contract.

LONDON, November 30.—Some particulars in the contract with the Cunard steamship line for carrying the British mails have been made public. The lineis to receive £80,000 for weekly service between Liverpool and New York for one year.

The Fenians.

LONDON, December 1, 2 A. M.—There is considerable excitement on account of Fenians. An outbreak is feared at Manchester where arms have been seized by the police authorities. Only one arrest has been made. Dispatches from Cork received late to-night make mention of serious apprehensions there also.

LONDON, November 30.—Warren, Halpine and Costello, the Fenian prisoners who were sentenced to imprisonment for a term of years, were to-day brought from Dublin to Kentonville to suffer their sentences. They were handcuffed and strongly guarded.

LONDON, November 30, Evening.—The Fenian Burke was up for examination at Bow street to-day. Massey testified as considerable length. No decision was reached.

The New Income Tax.

LONDON, November 30, Evening.—The proposed income tax to pay the expenses of the Abyssinian war, was passed to a second reading in the House of Commons this evening.

Thad. Stevens Denounced.

BERLIN, November 30.—At a large meeting yesterday, at which American politics and measures were discussed, Thad. Stevens, as American citizen, was denounced as a Traitor, Revolutionist, demagogue and repudiator, and denied that his views were those of the American people.

Vesuvius.

FLORENCE, November 30.—A dispatch from Naples of day states that Vesuvius is now in a grand state of eruption.

New Austrian Constitution.

VIENNA, November 30.—In the Reichsrath yesterday, a draft for the new constitution was adopted after strenuous resistance by the Liberals.

Italy and the Conference.

FLORENCE, November 30.—Italy has not yet acceded to the proposed conference. Yesterday a circular note was sent to France asking certain explanations. The final action of Italy will depend on the nature of Napoleon's reply.

Speech of Marquis de Moustier.

PARIS, December 1.—Marquis de Moustier, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in addressing the French Senate yesterday, said the stay of the French troops now remaining in Roman territory would be brief, and was only intended to insure the safety of the Pope. The question between the Holy Father and Italy was one of distrust, and the object of the general European conference proposed by the Emperor was to remove this distrust.

New Postal Contract.

BERLIN, December 1.—The Prussian Government, through its Postal Department, has signed a new contract with the Hamburg and American Steam Packet Company and North German Lloyds Steamship Company for regular mail service from Hamburg and Bremen to New York. By the terms of the contract many additional facilities are given to the public, and special provision is made for the transmission of samples of merchandise by mail.

South American War.

LISBON, December 1.—The mail steamer from Brazil has arrived. The news from the seat of war on the Parana, was that the allies' cavalry made an attack on the Paraguayan forces, which the Brazilians claimed resulted in a complete victory for the allies. Brazilian reports of the fight say Lopez's loss was 1,000 killed, and 200 prisoners, while the loss of the allies was only eighty killed.

Fenian Demonstrations.

MANCHESTER, December 1, Evening.—To-day the obsequies of Allen, Gould and Larkin were observed here with much solemnity by the Irish inhabitants. A funeral procession paraded through the streets, and a meeting was held.

No attempt was made by the authorities to interfere with the proceedings, and no disturbance whatever occurred. The demonstration, though considerable in numbers, did not equal the one made in Cork to-day.

CORK, December 1, evening.—A great demonstration of sympathy for the three Fenians executed at Manchester was made here to-day. The ceremonies were similar to those which took place on Sunday last in London. The funeral procession was very long and imposing. It was headed by a lofty catafalque, trimmed with green and black, and drawn by six horses. This was followed by nearly 20,000 persons, most of whom wore a green emblem shrouded with crape. Over 1,500 women took part in the procession, and several priests were observed marching in the ranks. Good order prevailed throughout the day.

U. S. Bonds in Frankfort.

FRANKFORT, December 1.—U. S. Bonds 78¾.

HAVANA.

Arrears of Dues to be Paid---Santa Anna's Last Will---Arrival of Maximilian's Remains---The Corpse Mutilated by the Physician who Embalmed It.

HAVANA, November 29.—The Spanish Government has ordered that all arrears of dues to widows and orphans of deceased military and civil officers be paid immediately.

The convicts from Santiago that are to be sent to Fernando Po, are all of the lower class.

Santa Anna, before his sentence, made his last will and testament, declaring his property amounted to $3,000,000, in which it is includes the villa he owns in St. Thomas.

HAVANA, December 1.—The Austrian frigate Novara, having on board the remains of the late Arch-Duke Maximilian, has arrived here. The Novara brings dates from the city of Mexico to the 12th, and from Vera Cruz to the 26th ult. Maximilian's remains are in charge of Admiral Tegethoff and Dr. Bartsech. The frigate will sail in a few days for Europe. People were assembled in masses, but were quiet and no demonstrations were made. The body was not permitted to be seen in the coffin. The physician who embalmed the body is in prison by order of Tekoda, he having mutilated the body by cutting off the hair and clothes for the purpose of speculation.

A MOVEMENT is now on foot in the City of Mexico looking to the establishment of a Protestant church, to be composed of all sects. The Government has been asked to give one of the churches of some ex-convent for the purpose. A Protestant periodical has been started and will be sustained by a party of Mexican Protestants.

PIERCETON, IND.

The Late Outrage---The Perpetrator Arrested and Lynched---His Body Dragged Through the Streets.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PIERCETON, IND., November 30, 1867.

The negro who committed the outrage on the person of Mrs. Baker yesterday was caught about ten o'clock last night, a mile and a half south of Larwell Station, and was brought back to this place, where he arrived about midnight. He made a full confession of the crime as already stated, saying his name was Albert Saunders, and that he lived in Warsaw. He was then seized by an excited mob, and stabbed, shot and beaten till he was dead. A rope was then put around his neck and his body dragged through the streets, and finally left lying in the street till about three o'clock this morning, when it was taken up and put in an old shanty, where it now lies awaiting a coroner's inquest.

LOUISIANA.

Proclamation from Gov. Flanders---Good Effect of Gen. Hancock's Order---Proceedings of the Convention.

NEW ORLEANS, November 30.—Governor Flanders has issued a proclamation repudiating all connection with those who have been attempting to procure the passage of a bill by Congress granting aid to build levees, and says any and all persons claiming to act by State authority in this matter assume powers that do not belong to them, and declares null and void the contract entered into by E. H. Angomar and Charles Isadore, the committee of the old board of Lever Commissioners, whereby it was stipulated that the State was to pay a bonus of twenty per cent. on the loan or appropriation. He also revokes the commission of Angomar and Isadore as agents of the State.

Gen. Hancock's order is having a healthy effect.

In the Convention to-day a resolution was offered by a negro member, expressing the sense of the Convention as opposed to general amnesty. It was laid over.

A resolution was offered that the the first and permanent duty of the Convention is to form a constitution and dispense with all minor business until that is accomplished. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Wickliffe offered an ordinance proposing certain changes in the organic law of the State, to the effect that the Legislature shall establish free public schools throughout the State and provide for their support by taxation. All children between the ages of six and eighteen years are to be admitted without distinction as to race, color or previous condition. There shall be no separate school establishment for any race. A university is to be established in New Orleans, open to all students capable of matriculation without distinction of race, color or previous condition. The other section provides for the maintenance of a Government school. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution of thanks to God for the success of the Radical Republican majority in this State was laid over under the rules.

A resolution that no property qualification be required for any State, parish or municipal office of honor, trust or emolument, was referred. The two last were offered by negro members.

The resolution offered yesterday that the proceedings of the Convention be published in the New Orleans *Acadienne*, and paid for, was debated to-day and tabled by four majority.

The resolution offered yesterday by McMillan, white, to ratify the act of the Legislature of 1866, incorporating the levee, and to provide means for repairing and constructing levees, was made the special order for Monday next.

ASPINWALL.

Affairs in Bogota---Trial of Mosquera---A Revolt Imminent---Finances of Panama---New Guano Deposit---Outbreaks in Peru, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, December 1.—The steamship Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall on the 23d of November, has arrived. The steamship Nevada, from New York, arrived at Panama November 21, in forty-nine and a half days' running time from New York.

Advices from Bogota to October 16th state that the trial of Mosquera was not concluded. The demonstrations of sympathy for Mosquera compelled the President to instruct the Secretary of War to have the public removed from the house, and Congress was guarded constantly by troops to prevent any violent attack by Mosquera's friends. President Mosquera's confinement was in a dangerous position, several States having energetically protested against his illegal arrest. The General Government in the affairs of the State of Cauca speak openly of severing connection with the Federal Government, and declaring their independent, and a commissioner from the State of Antiogna had arrived at Popayan to arrange a common line of action if Acosta should take unconstitutional meddling with the sovereignty of the States. A new revolutionary force has sprung up in Julioma, with headquarters at Honda. Antiogna and Cauca would make common cause, and a bloody civil war ensue.

Troubles existed brewing in other sections of the Republic.

The reported lynching of General Herrera is denied.

The annual subversion of $30,000 to the Isthmus of Panama, was withdrawn by Congress. The annual budget shows a deficiency of over two millions for the current year, and of the million dollars paid to the government by the Panama Railroad, under the old contract, over $500,000 have been expended in two months.

A new guano deposit was discovered between Caldera and Pueblo Eagles, in Chile.

President Prado, of Peru, was at the head of his army, immediately in front of Arequipa. The city was closely blockaded and surrounded by the national army, the great bulk adhered to his cause. It is stated the whole country is prepared to rebel if the revolt at Arequipa is not speedily crushed. Some small outbreaks in country districts have been suppressed. Some exiled Spaniards returned to Callao, and the President was resolved to annul the decree of exilement except only to those who have been hostile to the Republic.

The new Colombian war steamer Cinaraspad foundered at sea September 25, between the Islands of Trinidad and Tabago, on the voyage from England. The crew were all saved. The vessel cost $300,000, and had aboard a munition of the finest kind, destined as the reputation for the heart of Simon Bolivar, now in the cathedral of Bogotha, for which Congress had voted $75,000.

The Peruvian Foreign Minister proposes, on behalf of his Government, that representatives of the four Governments now united against Spain meet at Panama to deliberate on means to maintain and strengthen the confederacy. The Henry Chauncey brought $325,000 in specie.

ALABAMA.

Proceedings of the Reconstruction Convention.

MONTGOMERY, November 30.—The Reconstruction Convention passed an ordinance today to organize the volunteer militia of Alabama, and authorizes one company in every thousand voters. All officers are to be appointed by the Governor and to be of known loyalty. A great many officers with heavy emoluments are provided for, including one Major General, three Brigadier Generals, and one Adjutant, Quartermaster, Inspector, Paymaster and Surgeon General, the whole to be under command of the Governor. The Conservatives declare this measure places the State under a militia despotic similar to Brownlow's. And say its expense will necessarily greatly increase the taxation.

An ordinance was passed declaring the war debt of the State and all liabilities created, directly or indirectly, in aid of the war, null and void.

An ordinance was reported by the Select Committee, and discussed till the hour for adjournment, providing for the extinguishment between citizens of this State, of all debts existing July 20th, 1865, on payment of an installment by note of the original amount of the debt.

The session of the Convention will continue through part of next week.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

Heavy Snow Storm---Vessels Ashore.

OSWEGO, November 30.—The schooner Catharina, from Chicago, with a cargo of 17,000 bushels of wheat, went ashore last night about a mile below this city. The crew were taken off in a lifeboat. It is feared the vessel and cargo will prove a total loss.

DUNKIRK, November 30.—The propellor Owego Went ashore last night in a hard snow storm four miles above this place. She is full of water, and pounding on the rocks. The crew of the bark Gem, with a number of citizens, started with a lifeboat to rescue the crew. After the crew of the Gem left, that vessel broke loose from the dock and grounded. She had no cargo on board.

OSWEGO, November 30.—The schooner New Dominion went ashore yesterday near Long Point. The schooner B. F. Davy, of Chicago, with corn will, Ingston, went on a reef and sank in a few minutes. The crew, consisting of the captain's wife and two children, were taken off by the steamer Oneida and brought to this port. The Davy is a total loss. She was owned by Capt. Davy, of Chicago.

DUNKIRK, December 1.—Seven of the crew of the Owego attempted to land yesterday evening, and the boat capsized. Orrin Phillips, the engineer, Wm. Johnson, Wm. Davis, Samuel Johnson, and one other were drowned. The two mates were saved. The remainder of the crew were saved this morning.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

Commissioner Rollins About to Resign.

General Hancock's Order Pleases the Conservatives.

The Suspension from Office of Secretary Stanton.

The Senate Will Declare Him Lawfully Entitled to Hold the Office.

General Grant Confirms the Sentence of General Custar.

Horace Greeley Declines the Austrian Mission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 1, 1867.

The Message.

Copies of the President's message were mailed this evening to the Southern and Western cities for publication on Tuesday afternoon next, when the document is to be delivered to Congress. Copies for Northern cities are to be mailed to-morrow evening. The present is about the length of the last annual message.

Mr. Rollins Will Resign.

It is now known definitely that Mr. Rollins proposes shortly to resign the position of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. This action has been contemplated by Mr. Rollins for some months, and is not the result of the pressure now and recently made to have his successor appointed.

Gen. Hancock's Order.

General Hancock's order declaring that the military power should cease to lead, and the civil administration resume its natural and rightful dominion, has been the subject of comment, and meets with the approbation of the Administration and conservative men, who assert that it has the ring of the statesman. The Radicals do not take serious exceptions to it, but some of them say the tone indicates an inclination on the part of Gen. Hancock to depart somewhat from the course pursued by Gen. Sheridan, and possibly reverse much of the latter's official action.

Secretary Stanton.

Parties who are conversant with the views of Senators on the suspension of Mr. Stanton, assert that the Senate will reject any nomination for Secretary of War, intended to supersede the late Secretary, and will, by a decided majority, declare Mr. Stanton to be lawfully entitled to hold the office irrespective of the President's order or desire.

A Point Decided.

The decision of the Senate that the November session of Congress is but a continuation of the March session, is taken by the Administration as determining another question about which there has been some controversy, namely, at what time the twenty days commenced to run within which the Executive is required to furnish a list of his appointments and suspensions of officers under the tenure of office law. According to the ruling of the Senate it was the twenty days after the commencement of the session, which began on the 4th of March last, and the President has to the 21st inst. within which to send to that body an account of his action on the Stanton and others cases.

The Kentucky Congressmen.

It is understood that the House Committee on Elections will to-morrow report that the charges of disloyalty against the Kentucky Congressmen have not been sustained by the evidence taken. It is expected that all the delegation will be admitted to seats at once, except probably the member from the Ninth District, John B. Young, whose seat is contested by Major Aneta Brown.

Gen. Custar's Sentence.

The published statement that the sentence of court-martial suspending Gen. Custar from rank and pay for one year was approved by the President, is erroneous. The matter has not been formally placed before the Executive. Gen. Grant has, however, approved the sentence in the following language: "The sentence is confirmed and will be executed. The reviewing officer in examining the testimony in the case is convinced that the court in awarding so lenient a sentence for the offense of which the accused is found guilty, must have taken into consideration his previous services."

Greeley Won't Leave the Country.

A telegram from New York, received at the *Tribune* bureau in this city to-day, states that Mr. Greeley will announce in his paper to-morrow that he will not accept the Austrian mission, and that he does not intend to leave the country until after the Presidential election.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 1, 1867.

MESSAGE TO BE DELIVERED TUESDAY.

The President's message and accompanying documents will be communicated to Congress Tuesday. Copies were mailed to-day in order to reach distant points by that time.

FAILURES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The following is an extract from the report of the Comptroller of the Currency relative to failures of National banks: Since the organization of the first National bank, June 20th, 1863, up to October 1st, 1867, ten National banking associations have failed. Their aggregate capital is $1,870,000; their aggregate liabilities and circulation, $1,187,900; deposits and other liabilities to the public, $2,372,300; total, $4,560,100. The circulation will be paid in full, so the public will suffer no loss from that source, and the bonds deposited as securities for the same would to-day realize a surplus of some $250,000 that would be applied to the payment of general creditors. A careful estimate of the assets leads to the conclusion that they will realize a sum sufficient to pay seventy per cent. to creditors, leaving the total ultimate loss sustained by the public through their failure about $1,500,000. The failure of National banks which have thus far occurred may in every instance directly be traced to the dishonesty or incompetency or bank officials, and the habitual violation of the plainest provisions of the law under which they were organized. Government deposits are not included in the above mentioned item of deposits and other liabilities to the public. The only loss to the Government will result from the failure of the Merch

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, *we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of this character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them with credit. There is within five hundred miles, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the* COMMERCIAL, *principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable given of the Pittsburgh markets.*

THE English venture into Abyssinia has already created an outcry. The expedition bids fair to be a very expensive one, and it certainly is unpopular at the outset, with no probability that it will grow less so. Reverses, delays and extraordinary expenses are almost sure to come, and John Bull's love of success will be put to a severe test.

ON Friday afternoon last, the closing rail on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, connecting Pittsburgh with Venango City opposite Oil City, was laid at Burning Well, some thirty-five miles north of Brady's Bend. On Tuesday next a train of tank cars will leave the depot in this city direct for Oil City, and will run daily on and after that date. The Company have now tank cars sufficient to transport five thousand barrels of oil between the two points, and have gondola cars to carry any amount more in barrels.

THE *Post*, while denouncing the "tame and shrinking" policy of the Democratic Executive Committee in declining to call a convention to make nominations for city officers, and permitting the organization "to take care of itself," at the same time indorses the nomination of Mr. BLACKMORE for Mayor. It declines to give any of the other candidates a lift, and hopes that "immediate steps will be taken to bring forward *respectable candidates* for City Attorney, Controller and Treasurer." This is a severe slap in the face of Messrs. ALLINDER, BUNGWIN, and those other gentlemen who have accepted nominations on the Workingmen's ticket, and who are looking for the support of the "disorganized Democracy."

THE bill of Senator MORRILL, of Vermont, providing for the resumption of specie payment, has the advantage of being a start, even though it lead to nothing. With between six and seven hundred millions of paper money afloat, and fifteen per cent. of that amount in specie on hand, the practicability of attempting to resume specie payment January, 1869, will depend on the degree of public confidence which will then exist. If the people should happen to be in a frame of mind to refrain from asking for the redemption of the bills they hold, then fifteen per cent. will do. But should not that large measure of confidence exist to bridge over the chasm, and holders of paper money should insist on having the specie, then, of course, the scheme would be a ridiculous failure. Ordinarily, banks maintain specie payment by keeping on hand specie to the amount of one-third of their circulation. It seems to us that Mr. MORRILL's bill, while not far at variance from past experience in banking, presupposes the existence on a large scale of a state of feeling and a financial condition which would be hazardous to count upon for a certainty. But it rests with the objectors to this bill to bring forward something better, and we doubt not it will be done. The Vermont Senator has, however, performed a service by starting the ball.

THE attempt to galvanize the impeachment project into a party measure will fail —has already failed. The proposition to set in motion the machinery of party for such an object was itself as reprehensible as anything that Mr. JOHNSON has done. The impeachment of a President is a proceeding that should enlist no feeling, no purpose, no influence, not in exact accord with justice, the gravity of the occasion, and the consequences that may be the result. The court is the very highest in the land—one that seldom convenes. Any attempt to pollute its proceedings with partisan would evince a spirit worthy of the severest condemnation, and those who in this instance have proposed it have betrayed just what unworthy leaders they are. If the court which must try the President, if he is tried at all, can be controlled by King Caucus and run by party machinery, then any court in the land can be. It is impossible to conceive of greater corruption than this would be. If Mr. JOHNSON, or any man, really should be impeached, it should be the solemn act of the great Constutional Tribunal which alone can do it; and any attempt to overawe or in any manner interfere with its judgment, or influence its decision, would be equally an attempt to pollute the very fountain of law and justice. The proposition to set in motion party machinery affords the best evidence in the world that there is not enough fact in the case to insure conviction; that law and justice must be set aside and the proceedings brought down to the level of party politics, under the control of unscrupulous leaders.

As we have said, we rejoice that the attempt has failed. If ANDREW JOHNSON is worthy of impeachment, let him be impeached; but let it be done with decency, and let it be the solemn act of the highest tribunal known in the Republic.

THE CITY ELECTION

The leading Republicans in the several wards throughout the city are actively engaged in canvassing for the success of the whole Republican ticket. They are thus engaged, not only because our nominees are the candidates of the party, but because they are much better qualified for the discharge of the duties of the respective offices than their opponents. Aside from party considerations, what citizen would prefer Mr. BLACKMORE to Mr. RIDDELL, for the office of Mayor? One possesses legal ability, energy, force of character, and a facility for executive business which is indispensable in such an office. How could Mr. BLACKMORE undertake to exercise the veto power, or to instruct Councils in the difficult task of inaugurating the new system of city government? He makes not the slightest pretension to the talent necessary to this, and if elected would have to employ somebody for that purpose. He would, in a word, be compelled to have "a power behind the throne," which power would be Mayor to all practical purposes. Are the people willing to trust their municipal affairs to a person lacking the ability to guard and protect them, and who will be compelled to call to his aid an irresponsible party of whom they know nothing? We think not. Mr. RIDDELL is every way qualified for the position, and the people should manifest their appreciation of his qualifications by electing him by a large majority. Mr. BLACKMORE's call is conclusive evidence that he not only does not command the indorsement of a single Republican of stability and influence, but that he is utterly lacking in the support of the prominent and intelligent men of his own party. His passive good nature and his negative character, upon which his popularity is based—coupled with a liberal use of money, of which he has a large share—are relied upon to carry him through. He is certainly an amiable gentleman, who lives easily upon his revenues, and has earned some prominence by "running for office," and uniformly coming in behind. We would not disparage him as a citizen, but we have no hesitation in asserting that he is far from being qualified for the discharge of the duties of Mayor.

We have a good ticket, and the requisite votes to elect it, and there is not a single good reason why any Republican should prefer giving his support to his party opponents.

THE NOMINATIONS FOR COUNCILS

We are glad to observe that thus far excellent nominations have been made for City Councils; and as there is a general disposition manifested throughout the consolidated city to send good representatives to Councils, we have no doubt the new City Legislature will possess a good order of talent and executive ability. It will be seen that many of the old members are being renominated, and those members of Select Council who would have held over, had not the act been changed, are generally being returned—doubtless all might be, if they desired. The nominations will be completed within the present week, and the character of the Councils can be determined in advance of the election. It is gratifying to observe the interest which the public are taking in the selection of their councilmen, and that there is a growing disposition to elevate and dignify that important body. The idea has been quite too common that "anybody will do for councilmen;" and too many nominations have been made under the impression that "one man is just as good as another." Gentlemen of ability, integrity and experience in the practical affairs of life, should be chosen for the position which requires the best talent, strengthened by sound discretion, and guided and directed by a lively appreciation of the responsibilities assumed. Especially at this time do we need such men, since we are entering upon a new system of government, with vastly enlarged boundaries, and a greatly increased population. It is all important that our legislative functions should be properly exercised, for upon this depends the harmonious working of our executive and ministerial affairs. The indications are that we shall have good representatives from all the wards, and we may therefore anticipate that our legislation will be wise, judicious and beneficial to the entire corporation, and that the machinery of the new city government will be so constructed and adjusted as to run harmoniously in the hands of our executive officers.

GAMBLING IN OIL

The facts elicited in the O'CONNOR TACK case show that gambling in oil is not an uncommon thing, and that rings are formed for the purpose of elevating and depressing prices. Contracts are made with the understanding that neither party is possessed of a single gallon of oil, and that none is to be delivered or demanded. These are technically called "short" operations. The contracts are made for any amount—even tens of thousands of barrels—and the seller or purchaser, as the case may be, is only expected to pay over the difference in cash between the contract price and the market price at the time specified for delivery. This is precisely the way the gold and stock gamblers of New York, and the grain gamblers of Chicago operate, and the great injury which they inflicted upon the public rendered it necessary for the respective State Legislatures to declare such transactions illegal, and severely punish those who engaged in them. The law against stock and gold gambling in New York is not so effective as it might be, but the statute in Illinois against grain speculators has been generally enforced. It renders void all contracts of a purely speculative character, and the party who is bitten in the operation is at liberty to withhold payment if he chooses. It provides a severe penalty for each operation, and allows one-half the fine to go to the informer. This renders "short" operations exceedingly risky, and it is to be hoped will effectually prevent them. All artificial means to elevate or depress prices are radically wrong, and many worthy and honest dealers are ruined by them. They are injurious to the interests of the people, prejudicial to good morals, and should be everywhere suppressed by stringent legal enactments. The natural laws of production and consumption, supply and demand, should be left to regulate prices, and operators should be satisfied with a fair and legitimate profit. We suggest that the next Legislature should pass a law which shall impose a heavy penalty upon speculative operations of all kinds within the State, whether it be gold, stocks, grain, oil or other article of trade or merchandise.

THE ANTILLES OF THE WEST INDIES.

The news of the negotiation for the purchase of the Danish Antilles by the United States is said to have been unfavorably received by the authorities in Cuba, but with great satisfaction by the people of the Island, who regard it as the opening to Cuba of the door of hope. The dissatisfaction of the local Spanish authorities is said to be shared in England, where the report that the United States is about to gain a foothold in the West Indies is not at all relished. Touching this negotiation, it may be said that it is extremely doubtful now what Congress will do. The resolution adopted by the House on the second day or third of the session pronouncing against any more purchases, would seem to signify that no more money need be expected. It is not improbable that financial considerations may induce JONATHAN to forego for the present the pleasure which this little acquisition would afford him. Concerning the value of St. Thomas, the New York *Herald* says:

> With reference to St. Thomas, that which gives it importance is the land-locked, capacious harbor which it offers, which entitles it to be called the key to the West Indies. It is the great rendezvous for all vessels in ballast which are in search of West India freights. It is the most accessible harbor of all the West India islands. It controls the route of all the trade which will in the future pass from Europe to Asia and the Pacific coast of North America via Panama. It dominates Cuba, Jamaica, St. Domingo and Porto Rico. Its position is what has long been one of our great st wants upon the ocean—an outpost which will be a great naval and military point for our navy and our merchant marine. To the geographical advantages possessed by the Danish islands are to be added the local one of a splendid harbor, deep, secure and always accessible, with walls all built and cooling stations ready for use. The narrow entrance to this harbor is scarcely exceeds a quarter of a mile in width, and the bold rise of the land on either side presents fine natural advantages for the construction of fortifications at very little expense. One million of dollars well expended on the land on the harbor's mouth would make St. Thomas, while a small work built upon the hill back of the town would, by a plunging fire, sink any ironclad which might enter the harbor.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday, says:

> The agent of the Associated Press telegraphed from Washington on Sunday night that all the efforts of most persistent and unscrupulous newspapermen to get a peep at the impeachment testimony before it was presented to Congress had failed. The Committee preserved a resolute secrecy, and the policy at least made the minds to wait for the testimony until Tuesday. While the agent was thus giving expression to his discomfiture, the special Washington correspondent of the *Tribune*, who had obtained a copy of the entire evidence on Saturday, and one day in advance of the time it was imparted to parts of it, was quietly dashing his summary across the seas, and on Monday morning, simultaneously with the confession of failures on the part of the other correspondents, we published two and a half columns of the testimony, General Grant's in full, and the cream of all the rest.

The *Tribune*, on this occasion, did no more than the COMMERCIAL. Our dispatches were quite as full as the *Tribune's*. The next day we followed them up with the cream of the Report of the Judicary Committee—a much greater feat, than the performance over which the *Tribune* with so much right—but no more however than we had—exults. Our special dispatches on these two days probably cost more money than all the other Pittsburgh papers have paid for specials during the last six months.

MR. JENCKES's Civil Service Bill is likely to be adopted during the session of Congress. men of all parties being desirous of putting an end to the present system of appointment by making eligibility to public offices dependent upon stringent tests and competitive examination as guarantees for the integrity and fitness of the respective candidates. The *North American* devotes an article discussed this subject from an intellectual and statesmanlike point of view, and this disquisition, which has been printed in pamphlet form and placed in the hands of members of both Houses, attracts the more attention from its freedom from the usual vituperative charges and sensational invectives. Senator Patterson, of New Hampshire, is preparing a bill to do for the foreign service what that of Mr. Jencaes proposes to do for the home civil service, and the strong opinions expressed by leading papers all over the country in favor of this reform is calculated to hasten its adoption.

So says a Washington dispatch. Having advocated fitness as the sole test to which applicants for office should be subjected, and that this test should be rigidly enforced through a searching inquiry into the mental and moral qualifications of applicants for official station, high and low, we need not say that we rejoice that there is so good a prospect this reform. If all the revenue officers in the land had been selected with an eye to capacity and faithfulness, and only after these qualifications had been established as satisfactorily as careful business men require the qualifications of a confidential agent to be certified to them, many millions of dollars would have been saved to the National Treasury during the last year. The day that sees this new test go into operation will be the commencement of a new era in the history of the Republic.

A RAILROAD FROM WASHINGTON TO THE LAKES.

A Convention was held on the 22d ult., at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, in behalf of filling two gaps in existing Railroad lines, for the purpose, it is alleged, of having a continuous Railroad line from Washington City to Lake Erie. We have not a word of objection to this zigzag line, which would be made up by the use of portions of some dozen of existing Railroads. It shows that if the Pennsylvania Railroad will act "the dog in the manger" with the Connellsville, that other routes can be devised to reach the Lake trade. We would especially call the attention of those interested in the Chicago and Cleveland lines of Railroads terminating at this city to this fact. Do these gentlemen intend to stand aloof and let this Lake trade and travel be diverted to other routes? We do not believe that the history of the world can show another instance of so flagrant a violation of the rights of the general public, and especially of those locally interested, as is the case of the Connellsville Road. Southwestern Pennsylvania is to be bottled up, while every other section, North and South, are to open up their gates. And now the bottling process is to be extended to Pittsburgh and the region west of it, unless it debouches through the Valley of the Juniata.

Of course the Pennsylvania Railroad favors this new route. The Cumberland Valley, the Broadtop, the Tyrone and Clearfield, and the Philadelphia and Erie, are controlled by this monopoly, constituting two-thirds of the entire route on her own property. From our stand-point of a free railroad law, we do not complain but then we insist that the natural channel, the nearest and best route, shall not be blocked up, in order to force railroads over mountains and across valleys. Leave all routes open to railroad competition, and we will abide the result. Before Washington, the Eastern terminus of both these routes, had been selected as the National Capital, the route by the valles of the Potomac and the Youghiogheny had been surveyed at the private expense of GEORGE WASHINGTON, to determine its adaptation to a great avenue to the West.

What sins have the people of Bedford, Somerset, Fayette, Westmoreland and Allegheny counties committed, that all these must be punished, in order to benefit her sections? Why shall railroads already constructed, and having their Western terminus at Erie, Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago, and their Eastern at Pittsburgh, not be permitted to use the Valley of the Youghiogheny to send freight and passengers to our National Capital? Why shall millions of tons of coal, iron ore, lumber, etc., along this route, be forever excluded from market? Why shall the twelve millions of loyal citizens in this great Western Valley not be permitted to select the nearest and shortest route to the National Capital? These and a thousand other questions that might be asked, must shortly receive an answer. We hope that those interested in rival but not less favorable routes, will not relax their efforts until they have accomplished their purpose. We especially ask that the managers of our Western Railroads will look to these movements.

An Eminent Englishman on American Affairs.

English accuracy concerning American affairs is completely illustrated by a recent English book—one of the best works on the English Constitution, we are told—by Mr. Bagshot. Among other things Mr. Bagshot informs the English public that the Congress of the United States formerly, like the English Parliament, had control of the public money, and could grant or withhold supplies at its option. But this has been all overthrown by the late war. it has been decided, says Mr. Bagshot, that the President has power to emit paper money without calling on Congress at all; Mr. Lincoln actually carried on the first part of the late war in that way, and the power to issue greenbacks was held to belong to him, as Commander-in-Chief of the Army! This, we are assured, is not the blunder of a newspaper writer in a hurry, the author being "a very eminent man."

Ristori to Swing Round the Circle.

Instead of going to Havana Ristori will once more swing round the circle—in other words revisit the cities, great and small, where there is a chance of making money. The reports of the sickness in Havana has led to this determination, even after the artists had sent their baggage on board the steamer which was to convey them from New York. On the receipt of a cable dispatch from his agent in Havana, that it would be unsafe to come there, Manager Grau, who never loses an opportunity to turn an honest dollar into his own pocket, we are assured, "telegraphed to all the principal cities where halls or theaters could be secured for Mme. Ristori's immediate representations, and undoubtedly within a few days the illustrious tragedienne will again be found delighting her numerous admirers by her magical personations."

Baker the Ex-Detective

That the notorious Lt. Baker, who flourished so long as Chief of Detective, should be arrested for perjury will occasion no very general surprise. No doubt he is a scrupulous adherent to truth; but it happens that there are those who do not believe it, and have caused his arrest for swearing to that which is not true. That he will clear himself is very probable—at least we are bound to suppose so until he fails. Should he, however, be convicted, it will not be the first time that one who has outraged justice to an almost unlimited extent has himself been made to feel its grip at last.

Democratic Presidential Candidate.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the recognised organ of the Democratic party in Ohio, says:

> Every mail continues to bring us exchanges from all parts of the North-west, which are in favor of the nomination of Hon. George H. Pendleton for President. No name for that exalted office was ever so generally and favorably received by the Democracy of this great section of the Union. It stands as a unit for it. No other candidate is spoken of, or is developing any popular strength.

The New York *Freeman's Journal and Catholic Register* has come out for Pendleton. It is clear that this gentlemen is fast distancing all competitors in the race for the nomination.

TICKNOR & FIELDS have republished Dickens's American Notes for general circulation, and it can be obtained at Miner's book store. Written twenty-five years ago a large part of the present generation have but an imperfect idea of what Mr. Dickens really did say of us. The Notes will bear reperusal.

A BILL repealing the tax on cotton is likely to be among the first passed by Congress at the present session, the House Committee of Ways and Means being unanimously agreed in favor of its repeal.

THE Boston *Advertiser*, speaking for New England, states what is equally true of the West: "It is stated that members of Congress are looking with interest to see the response from home on the subject of impeachment. So far as the press is concerned we suspect they will find this response very monotonous reading, for even where the papers do not in effect say 'no case,' they say almost without exception, 'let it alone.' The private letters, it we may judge from what we hear, are even stronger in their warning than the published articles, and so is the common conversation among sound Republicans everywhere."

THE indictment found against Hunnicutt, the insane political leader at Richmond, was for his speech in Charles City county in September last, where he told his negro audience to apply the torch to the dwellings of their enemies, and used other language of an incendiary character. In his paper Mr. Hunnicutt is very bitter upon the authorities of the county in which the bill was found against him, and charges them with corruption and a desire to persecute him.

DURING the fiscal year just ended in Ohio there were three hundred companies incorporated, of which ninety-one were for manufacturing purposes; forty-one were building associations; forty-four turnpikes twenty-six mining corporations; twenty-three railways; twelve oil companies; eleven insurance companies; nine gas companies, and nine co-operative associations. There was also a wrecking company and a paving association incorporated.

A WASHINGTON letter conveys the following gratifying assurance: Retrenchment and opposition to the policy of Secretary McCulloch seems to form the main ideas upon which nearly all the business of the House is being founded. The speaker had a due regard to economy in the formation of his Committees. He also struck a hard blow at the Secretary of the Treasury in placing Mr. Schenck at the head of the Ways and Means Committee.

WESTON THE PEDESTRIAN.

HIS ARRIVAL IN CHICAGO.

Ovation by the Citizens---Speech by the Hero.

The fast walker, Weston, had a great ovation at the hands of the fast people of Chicago. His was undoubtedly the greatest pedestrian feat on record—walking thirteen hundred miles in twenty-five days! In reply to an address of welcome, he thanked the Chicagoans for the attentions paid him, and said "he could walk just as long at this rate as he had a mind to," and that he "could walk one hundred miles in twenty-four hours." He met his wife and child at the Opera House, and dined with them in a private room. He attended a Thanksgiving concert in the afternoon, and appeared upon the stage dressed in his walking costume. He made a speech here, in which he detailed the circumstances under which his great walking feat was undertaken. His main object was to relieve himself from pecuniary embarrassment. His first proposition was that he could make twelve hundred miles in thirty consecutive days. Nothing was said about excluding the Sabbath. When he excluded the Sundays, he said it was with the understanding that the hundred miles in one day was not to be attempted. He said "it is a cruel thing to put a task of that kind into a walk of twenty-six days, for no rest of twenty-four hours would fit any man on earth to continue on a journey over such roads as he had been obliged to travel, within the last month. Had he succeeded, as he earnestly—most earnestly tried—it might have been better for him; but there was a time when every man would *fag out*. A man would go as far as his powers of endurance permitted, but no further. A man might walk on until he dropped from exhaustion, but when he recovered he was not injured and could do the same thing the following day. People argued that because he failed in his hundred mile walk, and walked seventy-two miles the next day, that he might have done it if he liked. He would have been very happy to have *liked* to have done it, if he could." He talked of the difficulties he had to encounter on the way, and referred especially to the Indiana mud and sand—the latter being in some places knee deep. He begged to be excused from talking, as he would rather go out and walk fifty or sixty miles than afternoon than say as much as he had said. He could do it easier, as he really felt one hundred per cent. better than when he left Portland, and actually weighed two pounds more! In the evening Weston made another speech at the Opera House, mainly in regard to the difficulties he had to encounter, especially in Indiana, where the roads were so horribly bad and the miles so terribly long. He was told, for instance, that the distance from Calumet to Chicago was forty-four miles; but after walking four hours, at the rate of four miles an hour, he asked another intelligent Hoosier the distance to Chicago, and was told that it was forty-seven miles! In this way he had miles tacked on to him from the time he left Portland until he arrived in Chicago, and he had thus been thwarted in every effort to make one hundred miles inside of twenty-four hours. He intended, now, however, to took over his route and time table, and make an estimate in regard to that matter. He had received many anonymous letters, threatening him with death if he entered Chicago inside the time allowed him, but he had overcome all difficulties, won the race, and was proud that he had not disappointed the expectations of his friends. The actual distance walked was 1,316 miles, instead of 1,237 as he expected.

Specie Payment in Wall Street.

The New York Chamber of Commerce have kindly taken in hand the question of resuming specie payment. A committee which have been some time incubating on it have reported. They say they see no reason why a full resumption of specie payments may not take place in the year 1869, provided in the meantime the temporary debt of the Government shall have been funded. The committee assume in the first place, as a preliminary to the resumption of specie payments, that all the floating debt of the Government, except that known as "Legal Tenders," must be funded; second, that gold and greenback may be made of equal value by Congress will enact that the latter shall be received in part pay to the extent of 10 per cent. for duties at the Custom House; and the notes thus received cancelled until the desired end is reached, any further curtailment being in that case suspended. To this extent the necessity would be obviated of selling gold, which, under the existing tariff, is received in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on the public debt; third, that whenever the price of gold and greenbacks approximates under the conditions already suggested, the Treasury Department may safely undertake to redeem greenbacks with gold provided there is no material falling off in the customs revenue or in the amount of gold in the Treasury, fourth, that a resumption by the Treasury Department necessarily involves resumption by the banks, and the Treasury Department, the banks and the community will have a common interest in sustaining each other if the attempt be not prematurely made.

Pacific Railroad---Business and Securities.

If the two powerful Companies—the Central Pacific and Union Pacific—who are building the great Pacific railroad, make the same energetic progress for two years more, that they have during the past two, we shall witness the completion of the through line across the continent some time in 1870. The unfinished gap between them at the close of this year will be about 1,080 miles, and as the latter company have now reached their mountain section, the great advance of the work next year will be on the part of the Central Pacific Company, who are just emerging from their heavy excavations and tunnelings in the Sierra Nevada Range.

It appears by the published returns that the earnings on the Central Pacific end of the road are already, in the infancy of the enterprise, so large and so profitable as to excite astonishment. The prospect is that a division will soon be necessary soon after the line is completed, and the day is not far distant when the road must become the foremost in importance on the continent.

By the fostering aid of the Government, and further subsidies from the State of California, the Central Pacific Railroad Company has been enabled, by their abundant resources, to push forward the great work with surprising energy, and, at the same time, the revenues from the natural bounds of the liberal party, is issuing, at cost, a complete edition of Voltaire's works.

A MINUTE and intelligent planter says the average amount of cotton made by free labor is not greater than two bales to the hand, and that this year, owing to the immense rains, not more than one and a half bales will be made. Now for the result. Take a plantation of ten hands: Say ten hands make two and one-half bales to the hand is twenty-five bales, worth $1,562; corn, 500 barrels crops, $2500. Total income, $2 812. The cost of making the crop is thus given: One third to freedmen, $967 33; Government tax on cotton, $813 50; feed of team, $600; feed of freedmen, $600. Total, $2,449 83. Leaving a balance of $362 17. Bagging and rope to bale the cotton, black-smith's bill, wear of tools, wagons, harness, and numerous other little expenses will more than absorb the balance, to say nothing of the planter's family expenses and taxes.

As an evidence of opinion in the reading world in France, it is announced that Renan's "Life of Jesus" has come out in its thirteenth edition. A statue is about to be erected to Voltaire, and there is said to be an increasing hostility to what is called religion in France. *La Siecle*, the leading organ of the Liberal party, is issuing, at cost, a complete edition of Voltaire's works.

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Is a sure preventive of the effects of Malaria.

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The Giant Remedy of them all.

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Regulates all Female Irregularities.

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Is compounded of Herbs and Pure Spirits.

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Is not a Drink or Poison.

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Will effect all that is claimed for it.

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Will soon supercede all similar remedies.

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Has performed some of the most extraordinary cures on record.

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Do not fail to give them a trial.

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Stimulates the torpid Liver.

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Invigorates the Kidneys.

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Purifies the Blood.

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Strengthens the whole System.

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Can show more Home Testimony than any other Bitters or Medicine.

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Requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

IRRITATION OF THE LUNGS, A PERMANENT THROAT DISEASE, OR CONSUMPTION,

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PERSONAL.

—A London letter says: Mr. John Morley sails by to-day's steamer for New York, adding one more to the number of intellectual and liberal Englishmen who go to see with their eyes and hear with their ears what sort of a country your America is. Every such man deserves, and, I am sure, receives a cordial welcome. Mr. Morley is editor of *The Fortnightly Review*, and has more than once shown a high courage in defending an unpopular cause or man. He has just published an Historical Study of Edmund Burke, a book of much learning, of clear insight into the crooked politics of Burke's day, and dealing in so broad and just a way with the facts of Burke's career as to throw new light on his statesmanship and political creed.

—A Paris correspondent writes:—"I was strolling the other day down the Boulevard des Italiens, in company with a friend more familiar with the faces usually to be seen there than I am myself, when suddenly he seized my arm, and pointing to a man in dismal attire and unkempt beard, said to me, 'that is Stephens.' A dismal sight it certainly was. The *pronunciamiento barba*, the dingy clothes, the attenuated features—all these seem to say that if Fenianism had its 'ups' it also has its 'downs.'"

—A Paris letter remarks: "I think his Highness, the Prince Imperial, seems likely to begin life with a cellar of curious and mixed wines, for I hear that the various commissions of the Exhibition have determined to offer to him all the samples of all the wines of all countries which are now stowed in the Champ de Mars. To any 'noble drinker' fond of committing that fatal heterodoxy—mixing your liquor,' this would be indeed a valuable cellar."

—Says a Washington letter: Mr. Sumner is still in his quarters at Crutchett's, corner of Sixth and D streets, but will probably soon remove to his new residence, near President Square, which is being elegantly furnished for his reception.

—Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., of Philadelphia, has accepted an invitation extended to him by the Presbyterian Church, Florida, to supply their pulpit during the coming winter.

—The Manchester *Guardian* says that Mr. Dickens carries to America his own platform and desk-lighting fixtures. It adds the more curious than important fact that in 1842, when Mr. Dickens sailed for America, in one of the Cunard boats, he was "hooked" by Mr. Burgess, who still acts in the same capacity, and sits at the same desk in the Company's office as he did twenty-five years ago. Mr. Dickens recognized him at once, and on receiving his ticket cordially shook hands and reminded Mr. Burgess of the circumstance.

—John D. Sloat, Rear Admiral United States Navy, died at his residence on Staten Island, near New York, November 28, aged 87. He entered the service at the beginning of this century, February 12, 1800, and his last cruise expired in December, 1852, more than fifteen years ago, and yet more than a half century after he joined the navy. In this long term he saw seventeen years and six months service, twenty years of shore duty, and was employed for thirty years. At the time of his death he was seventh on the retired list of Rear Admirals, immediately following Rear Admiral Paulding, now in command of the Philadelphia Naval Asylum. As Captain, Admiral Sloat was prominent in the Mexican war, where his vigorous conduct won much reputation for himself. He was retired December, 1861, and received his commission as Rear Admiral in July, 1866. Admiral Charles Stewart—"Old Constitution"—is the only senior to Admiral Sloat now in the service. Admiral Stewart entered U. States Navy, 1798, consequently represents nearly seventy years of service. The deceased was a native and citizen of New York.

—Thursday evening last took place in Richmond one of the greatest weddings that has come off in Virginia since the days of Pocahontas. General W. H. F. Lee, formerly called Rooney, led to the hymenial altar in Petersburgh, Miss Tabby Bolling, the belle of the city. Her father, Hon. George Bolling, is the wealthiest man in that city, and, together with his brother, owns nearly the entire city. His wife, Mrs. John Bolling, is a granddaughter of the late Chief Justice Marshall. The bridesmaids were Miss Lucy Lee, daughter of the General, and Miss Mary Lee, daughter of Commodore Lee. The groomsmen were Gen. Fitzhugh Lee and sons, of course, were present, so were Mr. Davis and Gen. Mahone.

—Queen Victoria has taken a firm stand as to the price she will pay her butcher. The parties who supply the Royal Palaces have been authoritatively informed that they must accept eight pence half-penny a poand for the best mutton, on the Queen's custom will be withdrawn. This is the result of an agitation that has been going on in the London press, and especially by the *Times*, as to the exhorbitant charges of butchers. Not only the Royal mutton but the workman's mutton has now been reduced.

Garibaldi's Defeat.

The official report of the battle of Mentana by General Failly, published in the Paris *Moniteur* of the 12th, makes no secret of the active part taken by the French. He says that he directed upon Monte Rotondo a Pontifical column 3,000 strong and a French column of 2,000 men, or five battalions. The Papal troops demanded the privilege of making the attack, which was granted to them. General Failly fixes the losses of the French at two men killed and two officers and thirty-six men wounded; and the losses of the Pontifical army at twenty killed and one hundred and twenty-three wounded. He claims that on the part of the Garibaldians six hundred dead remained upon the field of battle, with the wounded in proportion. The prisoners brought to Rome amounted to one thousand six hundred, and seven hundred were sent across the frontier.

The efficiency of the Chassepot rifle, with which the French and some of the Pontifical troops were armed, seems to have been remarkable. Dr. Bertani, an Italian correspondent, speaks of their report as so rapid that it sounded like the running down of an alarm clock. The arm, he states, was fired from eight to ten times in a minute and could be fired even twelve or fifteen times a minute, when the cartridges were held in the hand. The wounds, mostly inflicted at short range, were severe—chiefly in the breast, abdomen, thighs and knees.

Far Western Items.

The following items are from the latest Montana papers: The Legislature has provided for taking the territorial census in 1868, and located the Penitentiary at Deer Lodge City, forty thousand dollars having been appropriated by the general government for that purpose.

The capital is to be removed from Virginia city to Helena, subject to a decision by the people at the vote, in 1868.

Great interest is manifested in the trial of Professor Hodge by the Montana District Court, for the murder of Moore, last January.

Reports from Laramie statethat the Northern Indians continue hostile, committing numerous depredations. A party of Sioux came within three miles of Laramie just after the Commissioners left, and drove away a nearly head of government stock. The marauders were pursued and twenty-seven head recaptured.

Public Opinion on Religious Questions in France.

A letter from M. Sainte Beuve, throws great light upon the present state of public opinion in France upon religious questions: "I have read the letter which you have communicated to me. It seems to be written by a Catholic liberal. Nobody respects this shade of opinion more than I do. I once knew, and had for friends, young and very distinguished represen. tatives of this shade of opinion. I clearly comprehend the social theory which looks upon a people without religion as a people in a decline. The question here is a very different one: we are no longer free. Groan over it or not, as we may. Faith has disappeared. Science, let people say what they please, has destroyed it. It is absolutely impossible for vigorous, sensible minds, conversant with history, armed with criticism, studious of the natural sciences, any longer to believe in old stories and old Bibles. In this crisis there is only one thing to do in order to avoid languishing and stagnating in a decline, namely, to move rapidly and to march firmly on toward an order of reasonable, probable, corrected ideas, which beget conviction instead of belief, and which, while leaving to the vestiges of neighboring creeds all liberty and security, prepares in all new and robust minds a support for the future. Morality and justice are slowly forming on a new basis, not less solid than the old basis; more solid than it, because there shall enter it none of the puerile fears of infancy. So let us men and women cease to let children as soon as possible; this will be a hard task to a great many women—and to a great many men too. But, in the present state of society, herein and nowhere else is the safety and vitality of nations. They will have to choose between Byzantinism and true progress."

Russia's Progress.

The very vastness of Russia diminishes in some respects the power of realizing the extent of progress she is making. The steadily progressive amount of her exports indicates that her development of resources does not depend on mere adventitious circumstances. Her exports last year were valued at 194,840,000 roubles, the increase in the last four years amounting in value to 850,000,000. The labor of the country would appear to be admirably organized, whilst additional facilities to trade are afforded by the rapid construction of railway lines, of which 4,300 miles are now open to the public. The indebtedness of the Russian Government for advances made for promoting internal improvements, made the basis, some years since, of sinister predictions on the part of English statesmen and political economists, just as the debt of the United States, incurred through the civil war, the results of which are to accelerate her advance in wealth and greatness beyond all computation, was pronounced with an air of pompous authority to presage financial anarchy and ruin.

The Value of Maintaining Faith.

As an evidence of the value of maintaining public faith, and holding firmly to the integrity of cash payments, it may be mentioned that the comparatively small city of Boston owes a debt of thirteen millions of dollars, but it now pays, and always has paid its interest in gold, which it buys with currency at a premium of 35 to 40 per cent. This is eminently just and right, and by this honest course that city is able to borrow at rates lower than those paid by any other American State or city. Its 5 per cent. bonds, with interest payable in gold, sell at 85 to 90 per cent. in London, while the national five twenty 6s sell in the same market at 70 per cent. London, with its masses of paupers, on the eve of great national changes, with its democracy coming into power, borrow at par on a lower rate of interest. A few days since it required half a million sterling, and in two hours it was offered at par, eight millions at four and a half per cent. interest, and might have borrowed at four.

A NEW attempt to introduce American life as an element of contrast or illustration in German literature, has just appeared. Herrman Grimm is the author, and the work is a romance, entitled "*Unüberwindliche Macht*" (Unconquerable Powers). The scene is laid partly in Germany and partly in America, and the contrast of different political and social systems, as they manifest themselves in the individual characters, is very carefully and skillfully drawn. The original of "Mr. Wilson" is said to be Emerson, of whom Herrman Grimm was the first German translator. In return, I hope this his last work will be translated and published at home. I am sure it would interest a very large class of readers.

NOTICES.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RR. Co., Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, December 2, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, for the election of directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, in Cleveland, O., at 10

The Daily Commercial

OUR LATEST PURCHASE.

A Bargain Concluded--Possession About to be Taken.

It is known that Mr. Seward has for some time been negotiating for certain island or islands in the West Indies, is known to the general reader, but as to what precisely was in the wind little was known. It turns out, however, that he has been negotiating with Denmark for the purchase of two of its islands there situate, viz: the island of St. Thomas and the island of St. John. The negotiations have been brought to a conclusion, and the United States now stands committed, through its authorized agents, to the purchase of these two valuable islands for the sum of seven millions five hundred thousand dollars in gold. The treaty, it is stated, has already received the signature of the King of Denmark, at his palace in Copenhagen, and in a few weeks will be signed by the President of the United States.

While the negotiations were pending at Copenhagen, the Rev. Mr. Hawley was commissioned to canvass the islands and ascertain the sentiments of the inhabitants towards the Government of the United States, and his mission in this respect was of the most satisfactory nature. The sentiment of the people there, of all classes, was found to be in the highest degree favorable to the great American republic, and hardly a dissenting voice has been raised among its intelligent population in opposition to their annexation to this country. In fact, our Government is considered very truly by them as the greatest and most successful, as well as the most liberal, paternal and powerful in the world, and the thought that they could become free citizens of the great American republic, and that their territory is to add another star to our galaxy, has engendered a degree of enthusiasm such as has seldom thrilled these other wise politically quiet isles of the sea.

Everything thus being in the right train for the fulfillment of the desires of this country, says the New York *Herald*, it was deemed advisable that preliminary steps should be at once taken to secure in a proper manner the advantages of the treaty. Accordingly, it was determined to send a small expedition of troops, with a commission, to take possession of the Islands of St. Thomas and St. John, in the name of the United States of America, and raise the American flag over the new territory. It was not thought advisable to give the expedition the same publicity that signalized the departure of General Rousseau and staff to the inhospitable shores of Russian America, but it was determined to send out a smaller commission, and in a more quiet, unostentatious manner. Thus, while naval vessels were lying comparatively idle at our navy yards, the Commissioner was sent upon a passenger steamer, as being less likely to attract undue attention, while several of our Atlantic squadron were ordered to rendezvous at St. Thomas and await orders. The regular steamship packet for St. Thomas and South America has been loading this past week for her regular trip, and the laborers on the pier have been much puzzled at the great weight of the numerous oblong cases of "merchandise" which have from day to day been delivered there, and which have been duly deposited in the hold. One or two of the knowing ones who have probably served in the Quartermaster's Department during the late war, shrewdly whispered their suspicions that those boxes of merchandise contained the same kind of hardware in which rifles and muskets were wont to be shipped by Uncle Sam when they were in the service—and they were about right in their suspicions. In addition to the numerous boxes of rifles and sabres, there were many more containing more uniforms, besides large quantities of ammunition, shells, cannon balls, &c. Several siege guns of long range, probably intended for harbor defense, a full battery of artillery, and many other appurtenances pertaining to military life, were also put on board the steamer, and it is stated that some of the ardent Celts upon the pier applied for berths as sailors under the belief that the vessel was to be transformed into a formidable Fenian privateer!

The troops were not marched on board until a few hours before the steamship's departure, when they went aboard in small squads in citizen's dress, attracting no attention, except an occasional remark that the craft was taking out an unusual number of passengers.

The commission consists of Colonel Stillwell, United States Minister to Venezuela, who will represent the United States in the formal ceremonies that may take place at St. Thomas. He is accompanied by General D. M. Tallmadge, of New York; Colonel A. B. Cline, of New Orleans, and W. P. Murray, State Senator of Minnesota. Upon arriving at St. Thomas he party will be joined by the officers of the United States naval fleet there rendezvoused, and it is expected will take possession of the place with all the ceremonies due to so important an occasion. The Danish flag will be lowered by the Danish officials, while our fleet will render salutes from their broadsides, and the stars and stripes will be hoisted amid the shrieks of artillery, thus announcing to the world that we have acquired what has been long dreaded by European nations—a standing dot for the feet of the universal Yankee nation, whose tread is never backward.

As will be seen by reference to succeeding paragraphs, the population is not sufficient to entitle the islands to be erected into a State, and consequently they will be placed under the charge of a Territorial Governor. It is thought that one of the members of Colonel Stilwell's commission will assume this dignity, but probably not at present.

In order that our readers may be in full possession of all information relative to these islands, we will state that the Danish West India Islands heretofore comprised St. Thomas, St. Croix (or Santa Cruz) and St. John (or St. Jan). The island of St. Thomas is situated four forty miles east of Porto Rico, in latitude 18 degrees 20 minutes north, longitude 64 degrees 15 minutes west. It contains an area of forty-five miles of rugged and well elevated surface, though there are no very high mountains. It is seventeen miles in length by about five miles in breadth. At one period it was all wooded, but the timber has been cut down year to year, and has militated against its agricultural qualities to a considerable degree, laying the surface bare to the tropical rays of the sun, which has had the effect of drying up nearly all the springs that once trickled from the land. The soil is sandy, and a great portion is entirely uncultivated, only about twenty-five hundred acres being planted with sugar cane, which produces a sugar of an excellent quality. There is an extensive trade at the town of St. Thomas, much of the produce of the neighboring islands being sent there for shipment to Europe. It is also the principal station of the West India and European mail steamships, and some three thousand vessels annually visit the island in the course of mercantile trade. The flags of vessels of the principal European nations are to be seen floating on the consular agents', and altogether St. Thomas is a somewhat brisk and thriving port. It is unquestionably the best location, besides Havana, for a naval station to be found in the whole West India group. The population is fifteen thousand souls. The United States and South American packets all stop at St. Thomas, connecting with the European packets. Good dockage is afforded for merchantmen, and many have their repairs made at that port. The port is known to its former Danish owners as Charlotte Nallie, and is picturesquely built on three hills or spurs of a mountain which is at the back of the city. Its floor defenses comprise two water batteries and the citadel of Christian Fort. There is an English colonial bank and a local bank in the city a Lutheran, Dutch Reformed, an English episcopal, a Catholic and Moravian churches, besides a Jewish synagogue. Slavery is still in existence on the Island, but the slaves are but numerous, being about one to every five whites.

The island of St. John (or St. Jan) is but a few miles east of St. Thomas, containing an area almost equal to that of the latter island. The population is similar to that of St. Thomas, but numbers less than three thousand, most of whom are to be found in the town of Christiansberg. The products are the same as those of St. Thomas.

It is safe to predict that Yankee enterprise will before many years lead to a better development of the resources of both of these islands. Everything in connection with the fitting out of this expedition has been most quietly conducted by the authorities. We shall probably in many days receive, by our special Cuba dispatches, full details of what may transpire at St. Thomas.

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Neuralgia—Tic Doloureux. The doctrine of quinine and carbonate of iron were the only remedies for tic doloureux and nervous disorders, is now exploded. Holloway's Ointment will procure speedier alleviation of pain, and a few applications suffice for a permanent cure. Thousands who have experienced a radical benefit from its use are prepared to vouch for the correctness of this statement. In gout, rheumatism, lumbago and sciatica it is equally efficacious. Sold by all Druggists.

AN INTERESTING LETTER TO MR. LEOPOLD HUFF (Hoff's Malt Extract Depot, 218 Broadway, New York, by Thomas Harford, Esq., of the New York "Home Journal":

DEAR SIR: As an act of gratitude to you, and for the advantage of any one who may read this, I wish to say that my daughter has derived great relief and benefit from the use of your MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH. She has been ill for a long time suffering from consumption, general debility, loss of blood and strength. I followed the advice of the well-known Dr. W. John Mitchell, to use your Malt Beverage, and am pleased to admit it from its use she has received great benefit, and has to be recovering her health. She feels compelled to take it continually, for if she misses it but a day she suffers considerably, and there is a return of her old complaints and a return of physical weakness. Therefore your preparation should be generally known as a wonderful remedy.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, RUMS, WHISKIES, &c.,

No. 307 LIBERTY, opposite Smithfield st.,

Beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general, that they have opened a Wholesale Store at the above place, and will be ready from MONDAY, the 21st day of October, to fill all orders in their line to the satisfaction of all who will favor them.

The long and well established reputation of JOHN ROTH will be a sufficient guarantee for the superior qualities and purity of their goods, and they will use their aim to uphold the same.

For medical purposes particular attention is expressly directed to the large stock of OLD GERMAN WINES and superior qualities of FRENCH COGNACS.

Orders left at No. 26 DIAMOND will also promptly be attended to.

tf JOHN ROTH & SON.

DRUGGISTS.

JAMES R. CLARK,

DRUGGIST,

103 FIFTH STREET,

Offers for sale a large assortment of

TOILET SOAPS,

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERFUMERY,

AMERICAN AND FRENCH TOILET ARTICLES,

DOMESTIC AND IMPORTED

PATENT MEDICINES.

Prescriptions carefully compounded at all hours.

MWS

W. J. McKNIGHT & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS, Brookville, Pa.,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Stationery, Books; also, Periodicals, Magazines, &c., &c.

Physicians' Prescriptions carefully Compounded

RICHARD E. BREED & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

China, Glass, Queensware,

BOHEMIAN AND LAVA

FANCY GOODS,

SILVER PLATED

AND

BRITTANIA WARE,

TABLE CUTLERY,

Tea Trays, &c., &c.

100 Wood Street.

MWS

PATENT REVERSIBLE

PAPER COLLAR,

Cheapest Collar Ever Invented,

Showing the embossed or printed stitch equally well on both sides. Made in white, fancy and printed stitch, and in all the different styles of

BYRON, GARROTE, SHAKESPEARE, DERBY, YACHT CLUB, &c.

THESE GOODS ARE MADE IN

Water Proof Glace, Linen Finish and Bank Note, plain.

Mens Cuffs, all sizes, in LINEN FINISH, PLAIN AND GLACE. We are prepared to say that we have the finest line of LADIES' GOODS, both in COLLARS and CUFFS now in the market.

For sale to the trade by

F. H. EVANS,

Manufacturer's Agent, 91 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

BAILEY & CO.,

819 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

DIAMOND DEALERS,

IMPORTERS OF FINE WATCHES

AND JEWELRY,

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE.

NOW OPENING,

THE LATEST EUROPEAN

NOVELTIES

FROM THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

ORDERS BY MAIL

CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

BAILEY & CO.,

eod No. 819 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

WARM AIR REGISTERS

AND VENTILATORS,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

No. 335 Liberty street.

RYE.

A FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS

WANTED BY

DANIEL WALLACE,

353 Liberty street.

PRODUCE.

15 bbls Rye Flour, fresh ground; 186 bush bolted Corn Meal; 50 bush bolted Corn, white; 8,000 lbs chopped Feed; Oats and Oats; 3,000 lbs chopped Feed; Corn and Oats; 2,500 lbs White Middlings; 18 bush Barley; 200 bush Shelled Corn. Now receiving and for sale by [illegible] prime Old Cheese; 100 bbls new, to arrive; 1,000 lbs Fresh May Butter. In store and for sale by H. RIDDLE,

No 148 Liberty street.

INSURANCE.

1867. 1885. 1867.

DELAWARE

MUTUAL SAFETY

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its charter:

PREMIUMS RECEIVED From November 1, 1866, to October 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks.....$668,090 90
On Fire Risks.....155,596 11

$ 813,687 01

Premiums on Policies not marked off Nov. 1, 1866.....336,305 00

$1,149,992 01

PREMIUMS MARKED OFF As carried from Nov. 1, 1866, to Oct. 31, 1867.

On Marine and Inland Risks.....$605,809 79
On Fire Risks.....136,942 51

$ 742,146 30

Interest during the same period, salvages, &c.....105,445 09

$ 848,591 39

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c., during the year as above.

Marine and Inland Navigation Losses.....$ 668,434 11
Fire Losses.....68,884 95
Return Premiums.....92,828 87
Re-Insurances.....40,035 54
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.....40,690 72
Taxes: U. S. tax on Premiums, Policy Stamps, &c.....20,618 59
Expenses, &c.....17,082 43

$ 608,545 21

$ 240,046 18

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, Nov. 1, 1867.

$ 200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$ 201,000 00
120,000	United States Five Per cent. Loan, 1881	134,400 00
50,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	52,562 50
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	210,070 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax)	125,625 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,000 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,800 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,375 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pa. Rr. guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	4,270 00
15,000	300 shares stock Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia	15,000 00
7,500	100 shares stock Pa. Railroad Company	7,800 00
5,000	100 shares stock North Penna. RR. Co	3,000 00
20,000	80 shares stock Philadelphia & Southern Mail Steamship Co.	15,000 00
201,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	201,900 00
$1,101,400	Par. Market value	$1,104,804 50
	cost, $1,089,679 26.	
	Real Estate	$ 36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurance made	219,135 67
	Balances due Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	13,331 36
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $4,675 00. Estimated value	3,017 00
	Cash in Banks	$ 287 10
	Cash in Drawer	28 92
		103,315 64
		$1,507,605 15

PHILADELPHIA, November 17, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND OF TEN PER CENT. on the capital stock and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the scrip of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December, proximo, (free of taxes).

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the earned premiums for the year ending October 31, 1867, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same on and after the 1st of December, proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1863, be redeemed, payable at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st of December, proximo, and interest cease from that day.

No certificates of profit to be issued under $25. By the act of incorporation "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence.

DIRECTORS:

Thomas C. Hand,	James C. Hand,
John C. Davis,	William C. Ludwig,
Edmund A. Souder,	Joseph H. Seal,
Theophilus Paulding,	George G. Leiper,
John B. Penrose,	Hugh Craig,
James Traquair,	John D. Taylor,
Henry C. Dallas, Jr.,	George W. Bernadou,
Samuel E. Stokes,	Jacob P. Jones,
Henry Sloan,	James B. Hutchinson,
William G. Boulton,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Edward Darlington,	Spencer Mine,
H. Jones Brooke,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'g,
Edward Lafourcade,	A. B. Berger, "
Jacob Riegel,	E. T. Morgan, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALLY, Assistant Secretary.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,

95 WATER ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

NATIONAL

Insurance Company,

OF THE CITY OF ALLEGHENY.

Office in the ALLLEGHENY TRUST CO.'S BUILDING, DIAMOND, opposite City Hall.

FIRE INSURANCE ONLY.

W. W. MARTIN, President,
JAS. E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

DIRECTORS

W. W. Martin,	Robert Lee,
John Brown, Jr.,	Joseph Myers,
John Thompson,	George Cochran,
O. H. P. Williams,	John A. Myler,
A. H. English,	Jas. L. Graham,
Jas. Lockhart,	C. C. Boyle.

eod

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner of Market and Ward streets, second floor.

WM. BAGALEY, President.
WM. A. SHEPARD, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.
Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
Insures against loss and damage by fire.

DIRECTORS,

Wm. Bagaley,	John Shipton,
James Park, Jr.,	James M. Cooper,
W. G. Johnson,	C. Hay,
B. F. Jones,	J. Caldwell, Jr.,
Samuel Rea,	John S. Ely Worth,
Joshua Rhodes,	George Bingham,
Harvey Preston,	Wm. A. Rodgers,
S. M. Alen,	Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

MONONGAHELA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF PITTSBURGH. INCORPORATED 1854.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....$500,000.
CASH.....175,000.

Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.

Office: No. 98 WATER STREET.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. A. Caldwell,	Jas. A. Hutchison,
John McDevitt,	William Rea,
Geo. A. Berry,	Robert Dalzell,
John Atwell,	William Means,
James Woodburn,	John S. Canfield,
Samuel B. Robison,	John B. Canfield,
R. H. Palmer,	D. D. Spencer,
	James McCandless.

WM. A. CALDWELL, President.
JNO. McDEVITT, Vice President.
JAS. H. CLANEY, Secretary.
Capt. F. A. Dohrman, Genl. Agent and Surveyor.

PEOPLES' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, northeast corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Wm. Phillips,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John Watt,	Capt. F. I. Rhodes,
John E. Parke,	Wm. Vankirk,
Frank S. Bissell,	Jas. D. Verner,
J. F. Kirkpatrick,	C. Hanson Love,
Capt. James Miller,	Chas. Arbuckle,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. F. GARDINER, Secretary.
CAPT. JAS. GORDON, General Agent.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO.

OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
Capt. Geo. NEELD, General Agent.

Office, No. 94 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of fire and marine risks. A home institution, managed by directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined, by prompt pay and liberality, to sustain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alexander Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley,	Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer,	David M. Clark,
Wm. Morrison,	John R. McClinc,
Charles Clarke,	D. Dimock,
William S. Evans,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer,	WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COREY & CO.,

MINERS AND SHIPPERS

OF

PITTSBURGH AND YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS, BLACKSMITHING

AND

FAMILY COAL,

Are prepared to furnish by the car load, on either the Pennsylvania or Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads, any quantity desired. Particular attention given to filling Western orders, of which they are daily shipping by way of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad or Pan Handle Road, with which they connect by transfer, and also have made arrangements to run compromise cars of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to their Mines, which will afford facilities for filling western orders on short notice.

Pittsburgh office in rear of Gay & Welsh, Wholesale Dealers in Produce, corner of Penn and Canal streets, and Lloyd & Black's Iron Works, First street. Also by mail, Braddock's Fields Postoffice. MWF

CONNELLSVILLE

GAS COAL COMPANY.

We have opened a new Coal Mine, and are now prepared to fill all orders for SUPERIOR COKE, delivered at our mines at Connellsville, or in Pittsburgh. We will deliver at any point along the line of the Connellsville Railway. Address orders to S. McHUGH, Connellsville. Every order promptly attended to.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, near P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMB, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West. feb

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND DOUBLE CYLINDER PRESS. Size of bed, 31x46. Address [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS, FLANNELS,

MUSLINS, CALICOES,

AND ALL

DOMESTIC GOODS,

FOR SALE AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, BY

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET.

1867. FALL 1867.

DRY GOODS.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET,

Invite the attention of close buyers to their large and attractive stock of

DELAINES, PRINTS,
MUSLINS,
FOREIGN DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,
TWEEDS,
FLANNELS,
SHAWLS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
HOSIERY AND NOTIONS.

Also, Sole Agents for Magill's Superior

FREEPORT BARRED FLANNELS

AND

Country Blankets.

These Goods are excelled by none. We furnish them to the trade at manufacturers' lowest prices.

M'CANDLESS, JAMISON & CO.,

103 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

NEW GOVERNMENT

BLANKETS,

LESS THAN ONE-THIRD THE ORIGINAL COST

30 BALES LARGE, HEAVY

NO. 1 GRAY BLANKETS,

From Jeffersonville sale; weigh from 10 to 14 lbs to the Pair. MUST BE SOLD.

Great chances for Country Merchants and Pedlars. Only 25 Pairs in a Bale.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MISS L. W. TAYLOR

Opens Wednesday, November 27,

WINTER BONNETS,

THE SHEPHERDESS, DRESS, EUGENIE.

All New Shapes, HATS, CAPS, &c.

41 FEDERAL STREET,

ALLEGHENY.

A SPLENDID LINE OF

Seasonable Goods,

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO.'S.

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 87 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES;

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

DRY GOODS.

GENT'S UNDERWEAR,

LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
MISSES' UNDERWEAR,
BOYS' UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,

A COMPLETE LINE OF SIZES IN

Silk, All Wool and Merino,

AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

THE NEW

Glove Fitting Corset,

GENUINE FRENCH CORSETS,

ELEGANT KNIT SHAWLS,

Alexandre's and Courvoisier Kids,

NEW STYLES TRIMMINGS,

JUST OPENED BY

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 *FIFTH STREET.*

BARRED FLANNEL.

THE WELL KNOWN

KITTANNING

BARRED

FLANNEL,

IN

BLACK AND RED, & BLACK AND WHITE.

A LARGE STOCK,

OFFERED AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

M'ELROY, DICKSON & CO.,

54 WOOD STREET.

FALL GOODS

A FULL LINE JUST OPENED AT THE

NEW WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS HOUSE

OF

DUNCAN & HUGUS.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings,

TICKINGS,
CANTON FLANNELS,
BAR'D COUNTRY FLANNELS,

LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS,

ALL COLORS.

Dress Goods,

MERINOS,
COBURGS,
DELAINES,
PRINTS,

SATINETS, TWEEDS,

KENTUCKY JEANS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,

Cotton Batting and Carpet Chain.

W. C. DUNCAN,
DANL. HUGUS,

53 and 55 Wood St.

DRY GOODS,

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 MARKET ST.

We invite the particular attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS, to our Stock, complete in all the Various Departments of FANCY AND STAPLE GOODS, and to the fact that we sell everything at the VERY LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, and cut all kinds of goods into quantities to suit purchasers.

CHEAP GOODS.

DRESS GOODS.
FRENCH POPLINS.
IRISH POPLINS.
FRENCH CHINTZES.
YARD WIDE LINENS, 25c.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS, 12 1-2c.
HUCKABACK TOWELS, very cheap.
TABLE LINENS.
10-4 SHEETINGS, QUILTS, &c.

JOHN PORTER,

91 MARKET STREET.

eod

PAPER BAGS,

PAPER BAGS.

W. A. McCLURG, 87 HAND STREET.

ALWAYS ON HAND, PRINTED TO ORDER, the BEST PAPER BAGS made for Flour, Buckwheat and Groceries. Also,

WRAPPING PAPER AND TWINES;

OLD PAPERS FOR SALE IN PACKAGES OF ONE HUNDRED EACH.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH, SS:

In accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania providing for the incorporation of the City of Pittsburgh, and of the various supplements thereto, I, WILLIAM A. CALDWELL, Mayor of said city, do issue this my proclamation, that on the SECOND TUESDAY IN DECEMBER, A. D. 1867, being the 10th day of the month, the freemen of said city, qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

One person to serve as Mayor of said city.

One person to serve as Controller of said city.

One person to serve as Treasurer of said city.

One person to serve as City Attorney of said city.

On the same day, in conformity to the above cited act, the electors of the Commonwealth will meet at their several places of holding the elections in their respective wards and precincts and elect by ballot, under the provisions of a supplement to said Act of Assembly, approved the 6th day of April, A. D. 1867, the following named officers:

First ward will elect by ballot two persons to serve as members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Second Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Third Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select Council and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fourth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Fifth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Sixth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Seventh Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Eighth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Ninth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and three persons to be members of the Common Council.

Tenth Ward—Two persons to be members of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—First Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Lawrenceville—Second Ward—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Collins Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Liberty Township—One person to be a member of the Select and two persons to be members of the Common Council.

Each of whom shall be qualified to serve as members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, and shall be residents of the wards in which they shall be elected, and shall at the time be qualified electors thereof.

At the election to be held as aforesaid, on TUESDAY, THE 10TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1867.

The electors of the First ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Third ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Charles Kennedy, corner of Tunnel and Wylie streets.

The electors of the Fourth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of both precincts of the Fifth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House, corner of Penn and Adams street.

The electors of the Sixth ward, First precinct, of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Second precinct to meet at the house formerly occupied by Henry Rea, on Fulton street, in said ward.

The electors of the Seventh ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Ninth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the Public School House in said ward.

The electors of the Tenth ward, city of Pittsburgh, to meet at the house formerly occupied by Francis Jamison, corner of Second and Smithfield streets, in said ward.

The electors of the borough of Lawrenceville, First ward, at Public School House in said ward.

Second ward, at Public School House in said ward.

The electors of Collins township, upper precinct, to meet at the house of Joseph Gensler, in the village of East Liberty. The electors of the lower precinct of Collins township to meet at the school house on Albion Hill, in said township.

The electors of Liberty township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, township known as School House No. 6, on Braddock's Field Plank Road, near Glenwood Grove, in said township.

The electors of Oakland township to meet at the Public School House in said township.

The electors of Pitt township to meet at the Public School House, near oakland, in said township.

Given under my hand and seal of the said City of Pittsburgh, this the 26th day of November, A. D. 1867.

L. S. WM. C. M'CARTHY, Mayor.

td

ATTORNEYS.

JOHN M. TIERNAN.....MALCOLM HAY.

TIERNAN & HAY,

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE,

NO. 80 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Real Estate bought and sold, and Mortgages negotiated.

MANUFACTURERS.

LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MILLS AND SMELTING WORKS.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SHEATH, BRAZIERS AND BOLT COPPER,
PRESSED COPPER BOTTOMS,
RAISED STILL BOTTOMS,
SPELTER SOLDER, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, Wire, &c. Constantly on hand Zinner's Machines and Tools.

Warehouse, 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND STS., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Special Orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. 3p

ESTABLISHED 1860.

E. B. MATTHEWS,

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Brooms, Broom Findings, Broom Machinery and Tools.

Office and Salerooms, No. 325 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh, Pa. Factory, No. 314 CHESTNUT ST., Allegheny city, (Manchester).

A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S

STEAM PUMPS,

For Coal Mines, Oil Refineries, Rolling Mills, Supplying Boilers, &c.

ALSO,

BLOWER ENGINES,

For Oil Refineries and Blast Furnaces.

Every Pump warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, Agents,

Corner Third and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

THE PITTSBUR

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS

ALLEGHENY BOARDS.—The Councils of the Allegheny City Boards of Controllers will hold their regular monthly meeting to-morrow evening in the Common Council Chamber.

POSTPONED.—The argument in the case of Citizens of Allegheny vs. A. Kirk, application for an injunction to restrain defendant from building a brick warehouse, was postponed on Saturday, but will be heard in the Court of Common Pleas on Saturday next.

ALLEGHENY U. P. PRESBYTERY.—The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church will meet in the Third U. P. Church, Allegheny City, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at seven o'clock P. M., to be opened with a sermon by Rev. J. T. Presly, D. D., on Ministerial Consecration.

JUST SO.—The *Leader* says: Mr. Blackmore's cabinet disappointed us in that it does not contain the names of a greater number of more active politicians of both parties. It is notably weak in the names of Republicans of influence in our local politics.

THE LATE BRITISH OUTRAGE.—A meeting of native and foreign born citizens will be held this evening, at Lafayette Hall, to consider what guarantee should be exacted from the American Government to prevent a repetition of the outrage offered to Fenian prisoners, and to demand that their persons be protected. This is an important matter, and deserves the attention of every citizen.

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THE LATE ... [duplicate]

BISHOP KERFOOT'S RETURN.

FORMAL RECEPTION AT TRINITY CHURCH.

Address of Welcome by Dr. Page and the Bishop's Reply.

Interesting Ceremony

Trinity church on Sixth street, was well filled yesterday evening on the occasion of the formal reception of Bishop Kerfoot, who has just returned from England, where he has been attending the Pan-Anglican Council. The services, though rather lengthy, were very impressive and the audience appeared deeply interested.

Rev. Mr. Slattery, of St. James church, Pittsburgh, conducted the opening services, Rev. Mr. Hartman, of the Bowman Institute, reading the scripture lessons from Isaiah, 5th Chapter and Romans 10th Chapter. The prayers were read by Rev. Mr. Ten Broeck, of St. John's church, Lawrenceville.

The following Protestant Episcopal clergymen took part in the services: Rev. Dr. D. C. Page, late rector of Christ Church, Allegheny; Rev. A. Sexsmith, of Trinity; Rev. Mr. Hartman, of St. Mark's, Birmingham; Rev. S. A. Fulton, of St. Peter's; Rev. Thomas Crumpton, of St. Paul's, Allegheny; Rev. R. J. Cooter, Bowman Institute; Rev. W. P. Ten Broeck, of St. John's, Lawrence-ville; Rev. Abel Kerfoot, Rev. Richard Smith, of Waterford; Rev. Mr. Geo. Slattery, of St. James'. The following psalm was sung during the procession:

"O with due reverence let us all
To God's abode repair;
Approprostate at his footstool fall:
Pour out our souls in prayer."

THE ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Rev. D. C. Page then delivered the address of welcome as follows:

Rev. Father in God: On behalf of the Clergy and Laity of your diocese, I have great satisfaction in welcoming you on our most cordial congratulations upon your safe return to your home and people and of the church, which, taken in all its as sects, can justly be considered as a significant and decisive event in the history of the times. It might content myself, sir, with dispensing with all simple formality in blessing you welcome, but owing to the fact that our meetings are closed much with great interest, both of our church, our times and desires in reference to the approaching meeting of the synod could be made intelligible and clear. It seemed expedient I should revert to the ideas entertained at that Council and the purposes it was prompted to adopt. I will, therefore, in the first place, state the object of the session in regard to the Council, but as such feelings were speedily stopped. You will perceive, Rev. Father in God, that the first object of the Council presents the most significance in the call for the first general meeting that has been held since the Protestant Reformation, a second of the most important character, and the first was the only one ever held.

The first English Lutheran Church in connection with the General Synod" at this city, has been completed. A pastor, elders, deacons and trustees elected, and $5,500 subscribed at the first meeting, to sustain church services during the year. All who desire the services of this faithful and orthodox church apply to Rev. J. T. Presly, D. D., on Ministerial Consecration.

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THE LATE ... [duplicate]

NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, ALLEGHENY.

Completion of the Lecture Room of the New Edifice---Dedicatory Services Yesterday---Interesting Ceremonies---Forty-six New Members Admitted.

The Lecture Room of the new and magnificent church edifice, which is under course of erection by the North Avenue Methodist Episcopal congregation, on the corner of North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City, has been completed, and was dedicated yesterday to the worship of Almighty God. The building, when entirely completed (which it is expected will be something during the coming Spring), will be one of the largest and most substantially built church edifices in the country. The congregation have been worshiping for nearly two years past in a frame building, erected in the rear of the new edifice. The congregation will now worship in the Lecture Room of the new church until the main auditorium is completed. The Lecture Room is reached through a wide hall leading from the front entrance to the building on North Avenue besides which there is a side entrance on Beaver street. The interior of the room is fitted up with admirable taste throughout, and presents a handsome appearance. The floor is entirely covered with carpet, and cane seat chairs, connected together in sections, have been introduced instead of pews. Immediately opposite the main entrance a fountain of most beautiful design has been erected, and desks are arranged on either side, either of which may be used by the officiating ministers. The building to be used as a Sunday School room, and the walls in the rear and at the sides of the rostrum are ornamented with texts of scripture in tasteful glass letters. Above and on the inside of the pulpit are the following appropriate texts, which are hung along the entire width of the building, and reached by means of a ladder provided with a separate entrance from Beaver street. In front of the platform, in the centre of the room, is the following inscription: "Thou God See'st Me;" "All Thy Children Shall be Taught of the Lord;" "Pure in Heart Blessed are they Shall See God." The wood work is handsomely grained in imitation of oak. The large windows are of stained glass of a very neat design, the lights of which are of the most pleasing hues, which will be used as an infant school room, and the other four as Sunday School rooms. The entrances to these rooms are separated from the main room by folding doors, which, when thrown back, will give a fine effect. The room for the infant class is a model of neatness and comfort. The seats are ranged in the form of an amphitheatre, and in the centre a small fountain is erected. The room is seated with small chairs, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty pupils. Immediately in the rear of the Lecture Room is the Ladies' Class room, which are ranged along the entire width of the building, and reached by means of a side entrance with a separate entrance from Beaver street. In front of this is a small arrangement of pipes, the basement story is such which will add much to the comfort of the congregation deserve credit for their taste and liberality.

As we have already stated, the Lecture Room was occupied by the congregation for the first time yesterday morning, and appropriate dedicatory services were conducted by the pastor, Rev. C. B. Boyle. By the time appointed for the opening of the services, the room was filled almost to overflowing by the members of the church and persons from other congregations.

The services commenced at half-past ten o'clock with singing of the 298th Hymn by the excellent choir of the church, under the leadership of Mr. Walter B. Slack, Miss Slack presiding at the organ.

The pastor Rev. Mr. Snyder, then offered prayer, after which the choir sang the 100th Psalm to the tune of Old Hundred. The congregation and their new tune pie. Mr. Snyder then read a portion of the 84th Psalm, after which the congregation joined in singing the 276th hymn.

The pastor announced that services would be held in the Lecture Room every evening during the present week, excepting Saturday, commencing at seven o'clock. Regular preaching services will be held in every Sunday commencing at 10½ A. M. and seven o'clock P. M., and the Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock.

The pastor then addressed the congregation at some length, alluding to the differences that had existed in the church, and counseling them to live in harmony among members of the one household.

Several years ago there was a serious outcry about the church being in danger—that it was in danger of being ruled by Rome, but in this case the cry was that case? Why, sir, the church came forth purer, brighter, stronger than ever, and is now the acknowledged bulwark of Protestant and Catholic faith. The grand old ship has outlived the storm and will grand old ship has outlived the storm and will ride triumphantly through the angry billows, until she come into the haven with sails set and colors flying at the mast head.

Rise, crowned with light, imperial Salem rise,
Exalt thy towering head and lift thine eyes;
See a long race thy spacious courts adorn;
See future sons, and daughters yet unborn,
In crowding ranks on every side arise,
Demanding life, impatient for the skies.

See barbarous nations at thy gates attend,
Walk in thy light, and in thy temple bend;
See thy bright altars thronged with prostrate Kings,
While every land its joyous tribute brings.

The seas shall waste, the skies to smoke decay,
Rocks fall to dust and mountains melt away;
But fixed his word, his saving power remains;
Thy realm shall last, thy own Messiah reigns.

Rev. Mr. Snyder then read the necessity of bringing these remarks to a close, expecting you will find it to a considerable extent, and I feel it my honor on account of your observations beyond the sea. We are glad you have returned to us distinguished marks of honor have been conferred upon you, and respected and reverenced by your countrymen, and that you have received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Oxford, England. Last, but not least, you were elected Bishop of this diocese, who met us in no humble occasion at a place where such a number as never before assembled.

The speaker, in concluding, spoke in complimentary terms of Bishop Kerfoot, and said that he only hoped he had been felt by the clergy and laity for him while in the discharge of his arduous duties.

REPLY OF BISHOP KERFOOT.

Bishop Kerfoot, in reply, thanked the speaker and friends for the welcome extended, and said some things had passed through his mind and anticipated in the remarks which had been made, and all that had been said was truthful and to the purpose. The meeting in England was spoken of at some length. Archbishop Longbury had presided with great dignity and fairness throughout the lengthy deliberations. Ordinarily in England meetings were held by authority granted by the State, but on this occasion the meeting was held without its sanction. The Bishops were not State officers but representatives of the different branches of the Episcopal church which could not be gainsayed. Notwithstanding the liberality of the Government in the last session referred to, she had been successful and would continue to be so. The Bishop then spoke of the success of the assembly last an excellent effect. The church, he said, was not in favor of a new creed and religious era and upon new developments which are to fasten the world in the chains of darkness and superstition, must be regarded as the heavenly ordained progress for the accomplishment of an era just approaching. It was unjustifiable, sir, I humbly affirm an usurpation of the Holy Ghost. Yes, sir, notwithstanding all the predictions of the enemies of the gospel to the contrary, the church is not only progressing continually but is spreading over the face of the earth. There is no fear of her destruction. She is the only true Christian church. Judge of His Excellency—Judge Outerbridge, Chief Justice—Hon. Chas. Chauncey, Associate Judges—Hon. Thos. Allibone, Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. H. Pearson, Hon. Ellis Ludlow, Associate Judges of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Wm. Strong, Hon. Jno. Cadwalader, Hon. Geo. Sharswood, Hon. Thos. Williams, Judges of the Supreme Court.

Hon. Wm. A. Porter, Attorney General.

Hon. Wm. Darlington, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Hon. Wm. Wilkins, Hon. Jno. Cessna, Hon. Jno. Scott, Hon. Jno. Dick, Hon. Jno. Penny, Hon. Jno. Hall, Hon. Jno. Ewing, Hon. Jno. Pearson, Hon. Jno. Reed, Hon. Jno. Kelly, Hon. Jno. Hamilton